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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 291



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

WEINBERGER SPEAKS IN TOKYO ON U.S. ASIA POLICY

OW261646 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, 26 March (XINHUA)--U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger today stressed the importance of Japan in U.S. foreign policy and called for increased military spending by Japan during an address to Japan's National Press Club in Tokyo.

Weinberger said, "there are six pillars of America's Asian policy that support Asian-U.S. relations." Those "pillars" are:

--The United States remaining a Pacific power.

--The Japanese-U.S. defense partnership.

--The dedication of the United States to freedom and independence on the Korean peninsula.

--The increasing rapprochement of the People's Republic of China with the United States and its allies in support of global peace and regional stability.

--U.S. support for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations.

--The relationship between the United States and Southeast Asia.

Weinberger said Japan has become one of the most important allies of the United States, pointing out that "Japan's economy has virtually equalled that of the Soviet Union."

"Yet, Japanese forces today have not yet reached the point of being able to carry out their constitutional missions fully," he said.

Weinberger urged Japan to increase its defense spending and to provide "sea and air defense in the Northwest Pacific."

Japan's military budget for fiscal year 1982 increased by 7.75 percent over the previous year but below 1 percent of its gross national product.

Weinberger said the Soviet threat to Asia is extremely serious and warned a "challenge is becoming more clearly recognized." Weinberger stressed that "the United States has no imperialistic ambitions" and "seeks no domination."

"Weinberger also has held talks with the director general of Japan's Defence Agency, Soichiro Ito, today. He reportedly expressed his hope that Japan would consolidate and strengthen its defence forces.

Weinberger arrived here Thursday night to hold consultations with Japanese military leaders.

The 4-day visit is Weinberger's first to Japan as Defence Secretary. The consultations are scheduled for Saturday.

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUZUKI, WEINBERGER DISCUSS DEFENSE, OTHER ISSUES

OW271849 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, 27 March (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki met here today with U.S. Secretary of Defence Caspar Weinberger on Japan-U.S. relations and other issues.

During the meeting, Suzuki told Weinberger that he hoped the United States would pay attention to the unity of Western countries, adding that Japan would continue to cooperate with the United States in applying economic sanctions against the Soviet Union on the Afghan and Polidalrrgrs. Referring to the Japan-U.S. trade friction, Suzuki said that efforts should be made to solve it through negotiations rather than turn it into a political issue.

Suzuki assured Weinberger that Japan would soon draw a conclusion on Japan-U.S. military technical cooperation as asked by the United States. Their talks also involved U.S.-China relations.

Weinberger paid a high tribute to the increase of Japan's 1982 defence budget by 7.75 percent and asked Japan to further strengthen its defence capability. He hoped that Japan would work out detailed plans for naval and air defence and for the protection of its 1,000-nautical-mile transportation line.

Director General Soichiro Ito of the Defence Agency today held a Japan-U.S. defence ministers' regular consultation with Weinberger on the current international military situation and Japan-U.S. military cooperation.

Weinberger also called on Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi today.

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN'S SAKURAUHI, U.S. LEADERS END TALKS

OW241528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Washington 23 March (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi's 2-day talks with U.S. leaders, which ended here today, showed that the economic conflict between the two countries is affecting their cooperative relations and no progress in this respect is expected to be achieved in the near future.

During his first visit to Washington as foreign minister of Japan, Sakurauchi met with President Reagan and held talks with Secretary of State Haig and some other secretaries of the federal departments. According to senior Japanese and U.S. officials who briefed the press, the two sides spent considerable time on discussion of their trade relations. Other subjects touched included East-West relations, Middle East, Central America as well as defense issues concerning the two countries.

The major objective of Sakurauchi's current visit was to try to defuse trade-war threats and "forge a new political climate" between the United States and Japan. The two countries do face increasing frictions in their trade relations, in the context of an increasingly troubled Western economy. Japanese exports to the United States last year increased by 23 percent, leaving an 18 billion dollars deficit for the United States. Some Americans think it could go over 20 billion dollars this year.

Japan's trade surplus has now become a hot political issue between the two countries. Both the U.S. Congress and the administration have been exerting strong pressure on Japan to open its markets wider to U.S. goods or to face the enactment of protectionist legislation. To avert a showdown, the Japanese Government recently announced that 67 trade barriers would be lowered, as office of trade ombudsman established to handle complaints from the United States and other Western countries and that it has even launched a minor "import drive." These measures have so far failed to impress the United States. The administration renewed last week its demands that Japan take more "dramatic" steps before the seven Western industrialized nations' summit to be held in June in Paris.

In his talks with U.S. leaders, Sakurauchi told them that Japan will make "the utmost effort to solve the questions to trade imbalances," but he offered no

specific steps to this end. He refused to set a dead-line for meeting the U.S. demands. Instead, Sakurauchi said in a public speech at the end of his visit this evening: records show that Japan has been opening up its market, and I do not believe that a particularly large number of barriers remain in such areas as tariffs. I cannot agree with the view that United States' trade deficit with our country is caused primarily by the 'closeness' of Japan's market." He stressed the trade problems between the two countries are "in fact due to lack of efforts" from the U.S. side.

However, in their talks, both sides expressed the willingness not to allow the trade issue to harm their political and defense cooperation. Sakurauchi noted the close ties between the United States and Japan "must be even further strengthened today, when the world faces a host of challenges." He assured the United States that Japan will play "a key role" in the unity and cooperation with the United States and other Western countries. President Reagan, a senior U.S. official said, described Japanese defense efforts as important in dealing with the Soviet Union.

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING EXAMINES U.S. INTEREST RATE POLICY

OW280914 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Commentary from "International Current Events" program: "The United States' High Interest Rate Policy is Under Sharp Attack at Home and Abroad"]

[Text] The contradictions and conflicts among Western capitalist countries have become further intensified at a time when these countries are gripped by a general economic recession. In the United States, debates over the Reagan administration's existing economic policy have surfaced in the press and among political circles as they seek a way out of the economic crisis. The sharp attacks at home and abroad on the high interest rates charged by U.S. Government and commercial banks is a prominent example of these contradictions, conflicts and debates.

In a meeting in mid-February of this year, EEC finance ministers expressed their concern over the serious effect of high U.S. interest rates on Western economies and demanded U.S. Government intervention to lower the interest rates. In late February, French President Mitterrand and West German chancellor Schmidt held talks in Paris. One of their central topics was how to deal with the United States' high interest rate policy. In mid-March, British Prime Minister Thatcher and West German Chancellor Schmidt held talks in (Chicks), northwest of London. The two sides discussed ways to persuade the United States to lower its interest rates. At the same time, government leaders, cabinet ministers and economic figures of West Europe and Japan visited the United States to hold consultations and ask it to lower interest rates and adopt a coordinated economic policy.

On 12 March, French President Mitterrand paid a blitz visit to the United States. Mitterrand told President Reagan that France is unhappy over the harm done to the West European economy by high U.S. interest rates and urged the United States to reduce its financial deficits and change its monetary policy.

In the United States, a fierce debate over the question of high interest rates has been going on since early this year. President Reagan, Treasury Secretary Regan and a number of influential congressmen and senators jointly criticized U.S. Federal Reserve Board Chairman Volcker, saying that he was not managing finances the way he should. They charged that Volcker's financial policy had placed obstacles in the way of the Reagan administration's economic rehabili-

tation plan and tried to blame high interest rates for the current economic crisis. Volcker and his supporters on Wall Street immediately rebutted these charges, saying that his tight credit and money policy had already played a positive role in curbing inflation. They maintained that the high interest rates were not caused by the Federal Reserve Board but by the short money supply resulting from huge government budget deficits and borrowings. In other words, they said that President Reagan and Secretary Regan should re-examine their fiscal policy.

It is not strange that the United States' high interest policy is meeting with strong opposition at home and abroad because the continuous rise of interest rates has harmed the U.S. economy and has had an adverse effect on the economies of the Western allies.

In the 1970's, interest rates at U.S. banks averaged about 6 percent. Although there were some fluctuations, they were not large. As a result, people were willing to borrow money from banks to make investments. This stimulated the development of production.

In the past 2 years, things have drastically changed. Interest rates have climbed continuously and stayed at the high level of 15 percent. In both 1980 and 1981, interest rates surpassed 20 percent, a record figure. This means that interest paid for loans today is 2 or 3 times as much as 3 or 4 years ago. Thus, in an economic recession, people do not dare to rashly borrow money from the bank to develop production. Businessmen who have funds at their disposal place them in money markets to benefit from the extremely high interest rates rather than make long term investments in production. This weakens the driving force for economic development.

Since July 1981, U.S. industry has declined sharply, ushering in a new economic recession. At the same time, the upsurge in interest rates has increased the consumer's burden. In the United States, merchandise, especially durable goods such as cars and houses, is usually purchased by installment plans or mortgage loans. The increase in interest rates has forced consumers to stop or postpone their purchases of durable consumer goods. In the past 2 years, automobile sales in the United States, especially the high-priced, high-class sedans, have declined sharply. House sales have also greatly decreased. The slump of the automobile and housing industries has led to a general economic recession.

The United States' high interest rate policy has also had a great impact on its Western allies. Because interest rates are higher in the United States than in those countries, currency in those countries is exchanged into U.S. dollars and deposited in U.S. banks. As a result, the U.S. dollar has been strengthened. During the last year, the value of the U.S. dollar against other Western currencies has continued to rise. To stabilize their currencies and attract international capital, West European countries and Japan are forced to raise their interest rates and slow their economic development. Therefore, they have accused the United States of trying to shift the misfortune onto them and drag them into the mire by maintaining high interest rates.

If high U.S. interest rates have such undesirable effects at home and abroad, why is the United States reluctant to change this fiscal policy? To answer this question it is necessary to examine the Reagan administration's basic economic policy. During recent decades, guided by Keynesian economic theory, the United States increased government spending and money circulation to stimulate the economy. This resulted in the malignant development of inflation, with its inauguration, the Reagan administration replaced Keynesian theory with the supply-side theory. It began to enforce a fiscal policy of tightening credit and money circulation to curb inflation. The rise of interest rates is not considered in the supply-side theory. Over the last year, inflation has eased somewhat in the United States. This is a political feat which President Reagan frequently brags about. This is why the United States will not greatly lower interest rates at present.

Another, more profound reason why the United States maintains this policy is that high interest rates benefit major financial groups in the United States. These financial groups can expand their influence and power in the continuous flow of international capital to the United States. At the same time, the appreciation of the U.S. dollar is extremely beneficial to the capital export of the U.S. financial groups. Their investments abroad are worth more, and the profits they earn abroad also increase. The advantages of raising interest rates outweigh the disadvantages. Therefore, the United States' high interest rate policy will not change in the near future despite opposition at home and abroad.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. SPACE SHUTTLE PROGRAM FACING DIFFICULTIES

OW250945 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1221 GMT 23 Mar 82

[By XINHUA reporter Zhou Ze]

[Text] Washington, 22 Mar (XINHUA)--The U.S. space shuttle Columbia was finally launched into space on 22 March after only 1 hour of delay. The fact that the U.S. authorities were willing to take the risk caused by a change in the shuttle's landing site and hastily launched the third test flight shows the mission's great urgency due to great domestic pressure in view of the U.S.-Soviet space race.

The space shuttle was originally scheduled to land at California's Edwards Airbase after a 7-day flight. But the runway there had been flooded by continuous rains and had become unusable. In order to stick to the original timetable, the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration [NASA] had to change the shuttle landing site to the White Sands Guided Missile Range in New Mexico even though the facilities there were not as good as those at the Edwards Airbase. One of the reasons for this change was that NASA wanted to redeem its reputation which had been badly tarnished by repeated past shuttle flight delays. The space shuttle's first test flight had been delayed for more than 2 years, and its second test flight for nearly 2 months. These previous delays inevitably caused delays also in the third and fourth flights. It is reported that the space shuttle program was originally scheduled to be formally in operation by September this year. But this is already impossible now. NASA now no longer talks about its originally planned biweekly space shuttle schedule. Instead, it is talking about a 5 to 8 week shuttle schedule. In fact, most of NASA's leading officials hold that even an 8-week shuttle schedule cannot be a reality until after 1984 or even 1985.

At present, the U.S.-Soviet space race is continuously intensifying. The United States thought that with the birth of the space shuttle it was far ahead of the Soviet Union in space technology. But the Soviet Union, not to be outdone, recently succeeded in making another soft landing on Venus with its interplanetary station. The Soviet Union has accused the United States of "militarizing" its space shuttle program to counter the Soviet Union.

It is reported that among items that are to be carried into space by the space shuttle once it is in formal operation are communication satellites as well as

a considerable amount of secret equipment of the Defense Department. The Soviet Union, while attacking the United States on the one hand, has stepped up the development of laser weapons on the other. According to a U.S. Defense Department assessment, the Soviet Union will be able to deploy high-energy laser weapons in space to attack U.S. communication, early warning and spy satellites within the next 10 years. The U.S. Defense Department revealed last September that the Soviet Union is carrying out a laser weapons research program 3 to 5 times larger than that of the United States. The Soviet Union is also improving its satellite intercept capability. U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger, testifying before the U.S. Congress in March this year, expressed grave concern over the Soviet development of laser weapons and asked for an appropriation of US\$430 million in 1983 for laser weapons research in order to catch up with the Soviets. It is reported that the United States is also studying the firing of micro-antimissile systems from fighter planes, and that the Reagan administration has proposed the allocation of US\$1,600 billion to rebuild the U.S. military might. A U.S. conservative organization, the inheritance fund, not long ago proposed a US\$50 billion 10-year program for building a "strata defense" network for the deployment of 432 satellites carrying guided missile intercept devices to destroy Soviet guided missiles in flight.

While the space race between the two superpowers is intensifying, a fierce domestic dispute has been going on in the United States. What worries NASA officials is that less than 1 year after the birth of the space shuttle, there already are people who want to have the space shuttle program reexamined.

Ten years have elapsed since the space shuttle program was launched. During that time the U.S. economy has been on a steady decline and the U.S. national strength has been waning. Although no one can blame the space shuttle program as a major cause of the U.S. decline, the fact remains that economic difficulties have brought tremendous pressures to bear on the gigantic space shuttle program whose expenses have gone up each year. These expenses were respectively US\$2.7 billion and 3 billion in 1981 and 1982, and it is estimated that the entire shuttle program will cost a total of over US\$20 billion. The greater part of the US\$6.6 billion allocated to NASA by the U.S. Government in 1983 will be swallowed up by the space shuttle program. Some space exploration programs have to be scrapped for lack of funds, and some scientists have pointed out that the United States "is gradually losing its lead in space science and technology" and are crying out for an "urgent and unbiased re-assessment" of the U.S. space policy.

CSO: 4005/733

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ISRAELI ACTIONS HIT IN SECURITY COUNCIL SESSION

OW270859 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] United Nations, 26 March (XINHUA)--Jordan accused Israel of aggravating the situation in the occupied Arab territories when the U.N. Security Council resumed discussions this evening.

The first session was called two days ago at the request of Jordan after Israel's dissolution of the El Bireh Town Council which triggered demonstrations and strikes in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The Jordanian representative told the Security Council that the mayors of Nablus and Ramallah were removed from their legally elected offices and arrested.

He said about 250 Arab students were arrested today and a number of Palestinians had been killed or wounded by Israeli troops in the demonstrations.

He said streets were deserted and the only signs of life were Israeli tanks in a deliberate display of aggression.

The representative of Morocco said that Israel's policy was aimed at annexing the occupied Arab territories and expelling the Palestinian inhabitants from their own territories.

He asked the Security Council to declare the Israeli dissolution of El Bireh City Council null and void.

The representative of Turkey denounced the Israeli actions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip as another link in the long chain of Israel's policy of expansion, illegal settlements and annexation. He said that Israel now appeared to turn its attention to the West Bank and Gaza Strip after its annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights.

He said that a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in the Middle East could be achieved only when Israel withdrew from all the occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem. He urged Israel to rescind the illegal decisions and reinstate the elected Palestinian mayors.

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' CITES PALESTINIAN STRUGGLE ON WEST BANK

OW261611 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 26 Mar 82

["Round up: Palestinians' Struggle Against Israel on West Bank"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beirut, 25 March (XINHUA correspondent Yu Kaiyuan)--The Israeli administration announced today the dismissals of the mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah allegedly for their opposition to the "civil administration." One week ago, it dissolved al-Birah City Council on the same pretext which touched off a wave of protests in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The "civil administration" was a "new policy" put forward by Israeli Defence Minister Ari'el Sharon last August. Its aim was to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of the West Bank by luring Palestinians away from the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization and enticing them into the "civil administration" so that the Israelis could divide the PLO and deny the Palestinian people's right to establish an independent state.

The Palestinian people have strongly opposed the "new policy," saying that they want "self-determination but no civil administration." Mayors in the West Bank have refused to cooperate with the Israeli civil administrations and exposed this "new policy" as a swindle.

Demonstrations against Sharon's policy have taken place in the occupied territories. The general strike in protest against the Israeli dissolution of al-Birah City Council entered its 7th day today, dealing a heavy blow at the Begin administration in Tel Aviv.

The tie vote 58-58 in Knesset Tuesday on an opposition no-confidence vote showed that the Begin administration actually could no longer adopt any legislation by a majority vote. It is now battling for a survival.

The Begin administration lands itself into utter isolation in the world because of its perverse acts. Many Arab countries staged symbolic strikes and demonstrations to support the just struggle of the Palestinian people.

It is worth noting that there are signs indicating the Begin administration may resort to new acts of aggression to tide over its difficulties. The Israeli military authorities have raised a hue and cry about the so-called "ceasefire violation" by the Palestinians and claimed that three Palestinian guerrillas had been arrested for "crossing the border." Some Israeli extreme rightists also declared against making any so-called concessions in Israeli relations with Egypt in a bid to prevent Israel's final withdrawal from Sinai.

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' VIEWS POST-SINAI MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

OW241621 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 24 Mar 82

[By XINHUA correspondent Mei Zhenmin: "What Will Develop in Post-Sinai Middle East Situation?"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 24 March (XINHUA)--An important question presently arousing the public's interest is how will the Middle East situation develop after Israel's complete withdrawal from the Sinai?

The countries involved in the Middle East conflict are pondering this question because the withdrawal, to be completed on 25 April if Israel does not deliberately create side issues, will mean an end to the peace process stipulated by the Camp David accords signed more than 3 years ago in Washington, D.C.

The Arab countries have adopted clear-cut stands. Most of them want a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israel conflict despite differences among them. Some of them, including the six-member states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, support Saudi Arabia's eight-point proposal and want an early resumption of the summit meeting that broke off in Fez last November. They want to renew discussions on Saudi Arabia's proposal and devise a common Arab strategy to the Middle East conflict.

Syria, who opposed the Saudi proposal, has recently submitted a three-point peace proposal. The three points are the complete withdrawal by Israel from Arab territories occupied during the 1967 war including East Jerusalem; the acknowledgement of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to the founding of an independent state of Palestine; and an end to hostilities between the Arab countries and Israel.

Egypt has indicated that it supports proposals by Saudi Arabia, Europe, Africa or the United Nations as long as they seek a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict.

Despite these developments, however, it is not easy for the Arab countries to overcome their differences, restore unity and plan a common strategy.

The problem is compounded by Israel's adamant stand. Prime Minister Menachem Begin's views and policies are reflected in a recent report written by Defense Minister Ariel Sharon on "Israel's strategic problems in the 1980s." According to news reports in the Paris weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL earlier this year, Israel's defense report says that Israel's strategy was to expand its territory until 1967. Then, in the 80's Israel's strategic interests are to be a departure from the traditional areas of conflict and an extension of its "security boundaries" so that its territory will include not only three or four Arab countries but also several states in both Asia and Africa.

The defense report says airborne or seaborne Israeli troops will conduct military strikes where Israel's security is "threatened."

The weekly also disclosed that the Israeli authorities are trying to launch a massive military action to occupy most of the Lebanese territory in order to destroy the PLO's military and political mechanisms while also destroying Syria's missiles.

There appears to be indications that Israel is going to pursue a rabid expansionist strategy on behalf of the "greater Israeli empire." Consequently, peace in the Middle East hinges on the possibility of all forces in the world being mobilized to bear pressure on Israel so that it will abandon its expansionist strategy. This is with the exception of the United States which has not resolved to change its stance of siding with Israel.

Since Ronald Reagan became president, he has sent special envoy Philip Habib to the Middle East for shuttle diplomacy and dispatched Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger to that region many times. However, he has not established a policy concerning the Middle East after he made alterations in his strategic formulations.

The U.S. Government first tried to seek an identical strategy with the Middle East countries to antagonize the Soviet Union, then it simultaneously tried to antagonize Moscow while trying to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict, and now it is attempting to improve its relations with the Arab countries without changing its stance of siding with Israel while looking down upon the Arab countries.

Washington is reportedly planning to force Egypt and Israel to reach an agreement on Palestinian autonomy and then draw Saudi Arabia and Jordan into the peace process to enlarge the scope of the Camp David peace negotiators.

As long as the United States continues to side with Israel, it will not be able to improve its relations with the Arab countries.

Besides being at odds with the Arab countries, differences reportedly exist within the Reagan administration on the Middle East issue. Some government officials are said to be sticking to their pro-Israeli stand while others advocate that a just position should be adopted by the Arab countries and Israel to check Israel's ambitions for expansion. The government policymakers, however, appear to be hesitant about what move to make.

With the appearance of "supporting the national liberation struggle," the Soviet Union is encouraging the Arab countries to continue antagonizing Israel. But in reality, the Soviet Union is using the acute antagonism between the Arab countries and Israel to infiltrate the Middle East and pin down the United States in the region.

Moscow is reportedly planning to provide more weapons and equipment to several Arab countries and armed forces in case of an Israeli blitz against South Lebanon and to turn the blitz into a war of attrition.

The Soviet Union wants to use the complex situation as a means to force the United States into holding an international conference on the Middle East or reopening the Geneva conference with the Soviet Union and the United States as the co-chairman. This way the Soviet Union will be able to have a hand once again in the Middle East peace process from which it is presently excluded-in order to obtain strategic interests.

The situation in the Middle East is facing a turning point. A peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict, which has lasted more than 30 years, will be achieved if the Arab countries coordinate their positions, work out a unified strategy, win the support of second and third world countries, and force the United States and Israel to change their attitudes.

Otherwise, an intensified contention between the two superpowers will make the situation in the Middle East more tense and turbulent.

CSO: 4000/82

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND APPROVES FOREIGN POLICY, AGRICULTURE BILLS

OW270849 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 March (XINHUA)--Poland's Sejm (parliament) ended its 20th session today with the approval of bills on foreign policy and agriculture and a decision to set up a "state court" and a "constitutional court."

Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek yesterday delivered a report on foreign policy, touching off the first Sejm debate on the subject since martial law was imposed. A resolution adopted at the end of the debate defined the important tasks of the country's foreign policy as concentrating "all the country's international activities on creating conditions for freeing the country from the (domestic) crisis" and strengthening "effective economic cooperation" with the member countries of the council for mutual economic assistance, with the Western and developing countries. The resolution also condemned the U.S. and some other Western countries for imposing economic sanctions on Poland and making other "inadmissible attempts to interfere in the country's internal affairs."

The session discussed Minister of Agriculture Jerzy Wojtecki's report on the current agricultural situation, and adopted a law on the protection of arable lands and forests. Another law adopted recognizes the peasants' private plots as a "long and stable" element in agriculture to encourage the private farmers' production enthusiasm.

The "constitutional court" is set up to guarantee that all "decrees of the supreme and central state organs be in conformity with the constitution," and "eliminate, by all means, anything that goes against the constitution." The "state court" is set up to put on trial those state leaders who violate the constitution or the law.

The Sejm session also adopted a resolution extending the term of the local people's assembly to March 1984.

The session also approved the setting up of a socio-economic advisory council. The council, formed by representatives of state enterprises and farms, trade unions and other socio-professional groups, will be put under the Sejm. It will make suggestions and convey public opinions to the Sejm presidency. It has the right to ask any state organ leaders to answer its enquiries.

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' CORRESPONDENTS ON TOUR OF IRANIAN FRONT

OW311958 Beijing XINHUA in English 1935 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Tehran, 31 March (XINHUA correspondents Li Hongqi and Ge Xiangwen)--In our tour of Iran's western war front on Monday and Tuesday, we saw evidences of the victory in which Iran has made a major advance in the area around the key towns of Shush, Dezful and (Ein-khush) and recaptured more than 2,000 square kilometers of Iranian territory seized by Iraq in the 18-month-old war.

Since the beginning of the "operation victory" on 22 March the Iranian troops have advanced 45 to 60 kilometers and reached an area between 10 and 20 kilometers from the border with Iraq.

The Iranian side was busily clearing the battlefield. According to the statistics issued by the Iranian official spokesman, Iran killed or wounded 25,000 Iraqi troops and captured 18,000 others. It destroyed 360 tanks and armoured cars, captured large quantities of cars and weapons and shot down many airplanes.

On the battlefield between Dezful and (Einkhush), tanks and armoured cars battered by Iraqi or Iranian [word indistinct] can be seen everywhere. Only in Sendal, about 50 Iraqi T55 and T62 tanks and armoured personnel carriers were bogged in the marsh. On a height 24 kilometre nowtheast to Fakeh the Iraqi troops left behind three SAM-6 missiles with launcher and there are some T72 tanks on the Chenaneh battlefield.

Interviewed by reporters, Hisein Saadi, Iranian front commander and commander of the 21st infantry division, attributed the success to sudden attacks and outflanking tactics of the Iranian troops, many Iraqi POWS pointed out the fact that they surrendered to the Iranian troops with little resistance after being surrounded.

The Iranian military authorities issues a general mobilization order on 29 March, calling upon all Iranian soldiers to make ready for an all-round attack.

CSO: 4000/82

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. MAY SUPPORT SALVADORAN OPPOSITION COALITION

OW311608 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 31 March (XINHUA)--The five opposition parties in El Salvador threatened to form a "coalition" to keep control over the future government to be formed by the Social Democratic Party which emerged victorious in the just-concluded elections winning 41 per cent of the votes cast, Western news agencies reported from San Salvador.

According to the Central Elections Commission, the social democrats won 24 seats or so in the 60-seat constituent assembly. The five opposition parties with the Republican Nationalist Alliance at the head gained 59 per cent of the vote, seizing 36 seats in the constituent assembly.

The opposition parties said in a statement issued Monday that they were opposed to the economic, social and land reform policies of the social democrats. They made it clear that the social democrats' leader and president of the ruling junta Jose Napoleon Duarte should be excluded from the new government.

At a news conference yesterday, Secretary of the Social Democratic Party Julio Adolfo Rey Prendes said that he was satisfied with the outcome of the elections. He also said his party called on other political factions in the country to join the social democrats in a search for an agreement that would keep away from chaos and violence, and together seek for peace, consolidation of democracy and social changes. However, he added, this should include the participation of Duarte in the future government. If the social democrats were excluded from the future government, "then God help this country," he added.

The United States reportedly had pinned hopes on the social democrats led by Duarte and gave support to the party's social reform policies. But after the elections, U.S. Ambassador Dean Hinton indicated that the United States would support the five right-wing parties coalition, "if their program is the kind of thing, we, the American people, and congress, can support."

Simultaneously with the elections, civil war in the country is continuing. Heavy fighting was reported from the Usulután Department (province) between government troops and the guerrillas in which more than 100 people were killed or wounded.

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC SUMMIT MEETING OPENS IN BRUSSELS 29 MARCH

OW300813 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Brussels, 29 March (XINHUA)--A summit meeting of EEC member countries opened here this afternoon. The first day's session was mainly devoted to economic problems facing the community. International issues will be discussed tomorrow.

The 2-day summit was convened at a time when the community was beset with economic troubles, plagued by tensions in East-West relations and worried by internal differences and disputes with the U.S. and Japan. A document of the EEC commissions said that the community economy in 1981 showed a negative growth of -0.5 per cent, with high unemployment and inflation rates and big deficits of the balance of payments.

The leaders of the EEC countries agreed to take concerted actions to tackle the economic problems, a spokesman of the cabinet of the Belgian prime minister told a press conference this evening.

The summit maintained that more investments are needed for economic growth and special measures should be taken for the reduction of unemployment, the spokesman said.

The EEC countries agreed on the need to strengthen the mechanism of the European monetary system and cooperate with the third world countries. They stood for constant dialogue with the U.S. and urged Japan to further open up its market. The EEC differs with the U.S. over exports of steel and farm produce, and over the monetary policy and exchange rates.

The EEC leaders exchanged views on the common stand to be taken at the versailles summit of major Western industrialised countries to be held in June. They also called for continued dialogue with the south (developing countries).

The summit is expected to discuss tomorrow such international problems as Afghanistan, Middle-East Poland and Central America.

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' ROUNDUP REVIEWS RECENT OPEC MEETING

OW221909 Beijing XINHUA in English 1838 GMT 22 Mar 82

["Roundup: OPEC Reaches Unanimity on Price, Production"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Vienna, 21 March (XINHUA)--The 13 oil ministers of the organization of petroleum exporting countries (OPEC) decided Saturday to maintain the current price of 34 U.S. dollars a barrel of crude oil and reduce oil production from 20 million barrels a day to 17.5 million barrels beginning 1 April.

These measures are being taken by OPEC to cope with the declining price of oil caused by the imbalance of supply and demand on the world oil market.

The demand for oil on the world market has declined about 26 percent since late 1981, reportedly resulting in a surplus of 5-7 million barrels of oil produced daily.

Demand for oil began declining when economic recessions hit the industrialized countries, causing industries to cut back on costs by saving energy. Oil consumption in the seven major western industrialized countries has declined some 23 percent the past 3 years.

New oil field discoveries in the North Sea of Britain, in Mexico and in other countries also contributed to the surplus of oil available on the world market, and Western industrialized countries that stockpiled large quantities of oil when the war between Iraq and Iran began have stopped buying on the world market.

The overproduction and excess supply of oil have caused the price to drop. In Rotterdam of the Netherlands, the largest spot market for oil, the price per barrel has decreased from 40 dollars a year ago to the present 28 dollars per bsrrel.

OPEC now faces the most serious challenge it has faced since it was founded 8 years ago. This is the first time OPEC has had to seek a market for its oil.

To solve its dilemma, OPEC had two choices: reduce oil production or prices. It chose to cut oil production to 17.5 million barrels a day after much debate.

Some member countries demanded further cutbacks in Saudi Arabia's oil production, which totals 40 percent of OPEC's total oil production, but Saudi Arabia rejected this.

After Kuwaiti Minister of Oil 'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi al-Sabah visited Saudi Arabia last month, Saudi Arabian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Wealth Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani announced on 6 March that his country had cut its production ceiling from 8.5 to 7.5 million barrels a day. He also announced that Saudi Arabia would maintain its oil price at 34 dollars a barrel until the end of 1982.

These decisions by Saudi Arabia led to the convening of the recent minister's meeting to unify OPEC's oil production and price.

Ministers at the meeting originally decided to limit crude oil production to 18 million barrels a day, but at a news conference held after the meeting, a spokesperson announced that Saudi Arabia would reduce its oil production to 7 million per day, which led to the decision that OPEC would have a production ceiling of 17.5 million barrels a day.

The agreements reached on oil prices and production indicate that, in order to cope with the ever-worsening world oil market, OPEC's member countries are striving to narrow their differences to safeguard their common interests.

Humberto Calderon Berti, minister of power and mines of Venezuela, noted that the meeting had achieved tremendous gains and it was the first time OPEC's members had reached unanimity on a decision about production.

However, OPEC still faces an arduous situation. It is imperative for the member countries to further eliminate their differences and get more united to meet new challenges.

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC SUMMIT ENDS IN BRUSSELS; ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

OW310949 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Brussels, 30 March (XINHUA)--The EEC summit meeting ended its 2-day session here today with agreement on a number of major international issues and a coordinated economic policy.

A communique issued after the meeting stressed the importance the summit attached to the links of the ten EEC countries with the United States and the willingness of the summit to develop further consultations between Europeans and Americans.

The EEC states said in the communique that they planned to issue a strong call to Washington for greater cooperation on monetary and other matters to counteract the effect of high U.S. interest rates on EEC economies.

The European leaders, concerned about the deterioration of their relationship with the U.S. administration over defence, trade and monetary issues, welcomed a message by President Reagan last week marking the 25th anniversary of the common market.

The EEC leaders reaffirmed that the situation in Poland continued to place a strain on East-West relations and thus to affect the relations of the EEC countries with Poland and the Soviet Union which bore a clear responsibility for what was happening in that East European country. They agreed to study the limiting of export credits as part of possible further economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and some East European countries. But, EEC official sources said there was no question at this stage of introducing further sanctions against the Soviet Union.

The communique denounced the negative attitude of Moscow towards international proposals for a political settlement in Afghanistan and said this could only be achieved through a complete withdrawal of Soviet troops.

Concerning the Middle East issue, the EEC leaders expressed deep concern over the grave events taking place in the West Bank and appealed urgently for an end to the dangerous cycle of violence and repression. The summit particularly denounced measures imposed on the Palestinian population such as the dismissal of democratically elected mayors by the Israeli authorities, and the violations of the liberties and rights of the inhabitants of these territories.

The summit devoted most of the time to discussing the economic and social situation in the community. About 6,000 people from the EEC countries demonstrated in the street here for an increase in employment and prices of agricultural products.

The communique said: "The summit confirmed its intention of continuing along the road towards greater economic integration."

In face of the deteriorating economic situation, the summit agreed on the need for a coordinated policy to promote investment and to combat unemployment.

Britain and France came into a deadlock on EEC farm prices and reform of the EEC budget.

The problem of British contribution to the EEC budget, which was left aside at the summit, will be discussed at the meeting of the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers in Luxembourg on 3 April.

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' VIEWS BRITAIN'S 1981-1982 BUDGET

OW111954 Beijing XINHUA in English 1918 GMT 11 Mar 82

["Commentary by correspondent Yang Yi: "What Do the Changes in British New Budget Show?"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, 10 March (XINHUA)--Britain's 1981-1982 budget presented to the House of Commons Wednesday by Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe has aroused various responses. Both the major opposition, the British Labor Party, and the trades union congress lashed out at the new budget soon after it was read. Michael Foot, leader of the Labor Party said the "budget took no account of the huge scale of unemployment."

However, the Confederation of British Industry [CBI], representing 300,000 firms and always critical of the government, and "the wets" (moderates) in the Conservative Party supported the budget. Terence Beckett, CBI's director general, described it as "a step in the right direction."

The favorable attitude stemmed from important changes in the budget. In what he called "a budget for industry and jobs," Howe announced measures for industrial development. The national insurance surcharge, a payroll tax on employers, will be reduced by 1 percent. This will save 1,000 million pounds a year for the industrialists. The price for electricity will be cut and the price for gas frozen, saving 250 million pounds for the industrialists in 2 years. Aid will be offered to the construction industry and small enterprises. The government also pledged to relax restrictions in the money market and raise the rate of the money supply from 5 to 9 percent to 8 to 12 percent.

The new budget, taking inflation into account, has increased the relief fund for the unemployed and the subsidies for children and the elderly and it has reduced income taxes.

Howe also made clear that the government would maintain its strict monetary policy to reduce inflation from 12 percent to a single-digit figure this year. But observers here believe that although the conservative government still adheres to the principles of monetary policy, many changes have taken place in its practice.

Informed sources said that revisions of the policy resulted from the economic and political development and is a necessity for the competition in the next general election.

The government, headed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, has encountered the most serious post-war economic recession since 1979.

Passing its lowest point in May, the economy showed signs of improving. But by November the economy dropped again.

Despite the zigzag, the British Government has maintained that a recovery has begun. Some economists say that even though inflation slowed down, the economy's stagnation still is serious.

In the political arena, the Conservative Party is beset with infighting at a time when the social democrat-liberal alliance, formed in the wake of the labor split, poses a threat. Recent by-elections and opinion polls indicate unfavorable odds against the conservatives.

Mrs Thatcher soon will enter her 4th year in office. With the next general election, scheduled no later than May 1984 drawing near, some observers have said an early election could be held in October 1983. If that possibility occurs, political parties would have to prepare for it.

In tabling its budget the government wanted to alleviate grievances inside and outside the Conservative Party and to meet some of the demands of the electors. It moderated some of its economic policies, showing flexibility in an attempt to maintain the economic recovery before the next general election.

Economic analysts predict a slow recovery for 1982. The overall economic prospect for the Western world, the U.S. recession in particular, cannot bring about a speedy British recovery, limiting it, instead, to a slow, low-level one.

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTERNATIONAL TRADE UNION MEETING ENDS 27 MARCH

OW311928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Tripoli, 30 March (XINHUA)--The international conference of trade unions in solidarity with the workers and people of Palestine, South Africa and Libya has strongly condemned "the terrorist and blood-thirsty repression pursued by the Zionist occupation authorities in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories."

In a resolution on Palestine, the conference reaffirmed its support of the "just struggle of the Palestinian people" for self-determination and the establishment of an independent state under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The conference concluded its 4-day meeting here on 27 March.

In a resolution on Namibia, the conference expressed indignation at the continued "illegal occupation of Namibia by South Africa." It demanded an immediate and unconditional South African withdrawal from Namibia.

The conference also called for increased moral and material support of the South West Africa People's Organization and the National Union of Namibian Workers. It rejected "all attempts by certain members of the contact group to dismember Namibia."

In a resolution on South Africa, the conference condemned increased repression of and brutality against the blacks in South Africa. It also condemned the South African Government for "its constant acts of aggression against frontline states. In particular the invasion and occupation of the southern part of Angola and the abortive mercenary invasion of the Republic of Seychelles."

In a resolution on Libya, the conference accused the United States of provoking Libya with its announcement of resuming naval exercises in the Gulf of Sirte.

In addition, the conference appealed for an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war so the countries could join in a "common struggle against Israel." The conference also condemned the United States for supporting to Israel and South Africa.

CSO: 4000/84

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GULF COUNTRIES NOT EAGER FOR USSR TIES

OW231348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1256 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Text] Kuwait, 22 March (XINHUA)--Countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are reluctant to have diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, said GCC secretary general 'Abdallah Bisharah in an interview with Kuwait state television last Saturday.

Bishara said the question of establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union has been the main subject of a dialogue now underway between the GCC member states. But "there is no need to take hasty decisions," he said.

The GCC groups Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and Kuwait. Kuwait is the only member in the council that has diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

He said that all members except Kuwait were reluctant to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviets because of security, political and other considerations.

He said the Soviet Union "is involved in problems directly affecting GCC member countries." He mentioned an Omani complaint that the Soviet Union "is playing a role in the sultanate's dispute with its neighbor South Yemen."

He said that the Soviet Union would benefit if the GCC established diplomatic relations with it. Citing Oman's ties with China, he said the GCC countries were not against communism.

Bishara said that the absence of relations with the Soviet Union did not mean that the Gulf states were aligned against it, nor did it mean that the Gulf states were in the embrace of the United States and the rest of the Western world.

"How can the United States build relations of milk and honey with the GCC countries when it has bad relations with Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization?" he asked.

CSO: 4000/82

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LIAO CHENGZHI ATTENDS SHIP LAUNCHING CEREMONY

OW311602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1507 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Dalian, 31 March (XINHUA)--A 27,000-ton bulk carrier built by the Dalian Shipyard in Northeast China for regent shipping limited, Hong Kong, was launched here today.

The cargo ship "Baronia" was the second 27,000-ton vessel built by the Dalian Shipyard, one of the biggest in China, for the Hong Kong firm. The first cargo ship built for the Hong Kong firm, named "Regent Tampopo," was launched in September last year and handed over to the firm 4 January this year.

Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, took part in the delivery ceremony. Present at the ceremony were C. L. Pao, chairman of regent shipping limited, Hong Kong, and Zhang Youxuan, vice-chairman of the China Corporation of Shipbuilding Industry.

Addressing the ceremony, Mr C. L. Pao said: "I am looking forward to the continuous expansion of our mutual cooperation. I hope we will work together for the development of China's shipbuilding industry."

The ship, 197 meters long, 23 meters wide and 14 meters high, can cruise at a speed of 15.6 nautical miles per hour and it has a maximum navigation distance of 17,000 nautical miles.

A trial voyage on the northern part of the Yellow Sea on 15 March showed that the ship gives good performance and meets all rules and regulations of Lloyd's register of shipping of Britain.

CSO: 4000/82

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'GUANGMING RIBAO' INTERVIEW WITH ZEIDMAN'S FATHER

HK301534 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 22 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Xue Fukang [6585 4395 1660], GUANGMING RIBAO reporter in Washington: "'When We Go to China Again'--talking with Lawyer Philip Zeidman"]

[Text] Two articles published in the WASHINGTON POST'S Sunday section, "Outlook," in January give diametrically opposed views of the circumstances surrounding the illness and subsequent death of the young American, John Zeidman, who had studied in China. These two articles, one written by a so-called "China expert" and the other by John's father, Philip Zeidman, caused many Americans to take note of the incident. This reporter recently visited Lawyer Zeidman at his legal offices in the center of Washington and discussed the dispute in the WASHINGTON POST, John's life as a student in China as well as efforts to establish a "John Frazer Zeidman Memorial Fund."

A Refusal to Tolerate Provocation

John was Mr Zeidman's only son and his unfortunate death brought great grief and suffering to the whole family. Zeidman told this reporter that he had never imagined that only a month after John's funeral someone would write an article on the incident. When he read Finkelstein's article "The Lessons of an American Death" in the 24 January issue of the WASHINGTON POST, he was deeply hurt by the discovery that the author had sought to use his son's unfortunate death to serve political ends. So that the value of John's life might be preserved forever, he announced at the funeral the establishment of a memorial fund that would be used to encourage more Americans to take up the study of Chinese language, history, politics and culture as his son John had done. Finkelstein, however, tried as hard as he could to frighten anyone from going near China. This runs completely counter to the enthusiastic efforts of Zeidman to promote cultural exchange between China and America. Furthermore, the author of this article deliberately tries to give the false impression that his article, seemingly based on information provided by Mr Zeidman and other members of the family, is an "extremely authoritative" document. Such a provocative article, based as it was on distortion and invention, could clearly cause serious misunderstanding among the readers. As a prestigious lawyer and as John's father, Zeidman felt obliged to clarify the situation as soon as possible. He immediately phoned the editorial office of the WASHINGTON POST demanding that they publish his reply. The editor told him that because the

"outlook" section was to be sent to the printers on Thursday (28 January) little time remained. Moreover, Zeidman was also very busy at that time preparing for a business trip to Japan. He said, "Since I really could not find any other time all I could do was get up at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning and dictate my article into a tape recorder. As soon as I had finished I rushed off to the airport to catch the plane to Japan." The matter simply couldn't wait until I returned from my business trip, he said, because that would be too late.

Happiest Days of John's Life

When this journalist mentioned that many people who had read the article greatly admired his commitment to the facts and his efforts to preserve the friendship between the two peoples, Zeidman answered by offering a description of John's life as a student in China.

Zeidman allowed this journalist to read excerpts from the letters John sent to his family from China. In several passages he describes his eagerness to study the Chinese language, telling his mother and father that, "I derive so much enjoyment from my studies that I simply can't believe I'm studying so much." Whenever he went traveling he would deliberately buy the cheapest ticket so that he would have more time to talk with the ordinary passengers on the train. Every evening he would try to read the Beijing Wanbao. On one occasion he was invited to a Chinese home and spent 4 and 1/2 hours speaking nothing but Chinese. In his letter he wrote, "I was so excited!" These simple and unadorned letters written by John have now become valuable family treasures. In the painful days that followed John's death, his mother and father would often reread these letters, their hearts filled with both grief and pride. These letters burned like candles in their hearts.

When John was admitted to [a] hospital seriously ill, Mr and Mrs Zeidman flew to Beijing to be with their son. They said that they would never forget how the various responsible persons, John's Chinese teacher and classmates as well as the hospital's doctors and nurses treated John as if he were their own son, doing all they possibly could to cure his illness.

In a letter written to relatives and friends in America from China, Lawyer Zeidman said, "We feel no pain or regret as regards John's decision to come to China and study." "It was something he longed to do. The days John spent in China were the happiest of his life."

An Everlasting Memorial

In a memorial speech given at the funeral ceremony, Mr Zeidman announced that the family and several friends had decided to establish a "John Frazer Zeidman Memorial Fund." The fund was to be used to raise the level of middle school students' interest in Chinese history, culture, art, politics and language and also to encourage these students to pursue these interests further in college.

Zeidman told me, "If John were still alive today this is certainly what he would want us to do." After a trip to China. He could see the steps that were being taken at the time to improve relations between the two countries and realized that the increasing level of both official and unofficial contact would mean an increased need for Americans who had both a knowledge of Chinese language and a familiarity with the situation in China. However, as it is extremely difficult for adults to learn Chinese, it is important that such talents be cultivated among America's youth. John's understanding of this fact is now shared by his father, Mr Zeidman. He mentioned that he had recently seen statistics showing that the proportion of Americans studying foreign languages who study Chinese is still very small. In his opinion the problem is that most students have little exposure to Chinese culture while they are at middle school and as a result it is difficult for them to develop an interest. And once they get to university students are concerned with getting a degree and tend to shy away from difficult courses such as Chinese. It is because of this that the fund will be aimed primarily at assisting middle and high school students. The (Cedarwell) [6007 1218 1422] Friendship School, where John went to school, has already gladly agreed to use this fund to carry out a special plan at the school. They plan to set up several courses in Chinese culture and will invite both Chinese and American scholars to give talks. The school will also establish a special library and offer the possibility of a scholarship to those students who continue studying China in college. This is a new kind of experiment and Zeidman hopes that if it proves successful it will provide a model for similar funds. I asked him how the work of collecting money for the fund was progressing. He said excitedly that with the publication in the WASHINGTON POST of the article refuting Finkelstein's accusations, many Americans came to know about the affair and had come forward to offer both their sympathy and support. Each day he receives numerous letters and telephone calls; the donors include senators, congressmen, doctors, teachers and people from many different walks of life. One ordinary housewife sent \$5, and while the sum may be small it expresses the public's support and made Zeidman most optimistic about the future of the fund. He hopes that the fund will eventually become a permanent institution. Brimming with confidence, he said: On our next visit to China we will certainly be able to see more young Americans studying there. They will become a new force in the development of friendly relations between the two countries. This is the best memorial John could ever have.

CSO: 4005/733

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

CENTRAL AMERICA CONFLICT--Beijing, 29 March (XINHUA)--U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar hopes that political conflicts in Central America will be solved without any outside interference, according to a report from Santo Domingo. The secretary general made the statement in an interview with the Dominican newspaper LA HOJA at the U.N. headquarters in New York. Perez de Cuellar was quoted by the newspaper Sunday as saying that as a Latin America, he "never wishes foreign interference of any kind, military interference in particular, would exist in Latin America and other parts of the world." He said that problems in Central America are "very complicated." "They can only be resolved through patient negotiations, to be attended by the United States and other countries concerned." He believed that these problems should be resolved thoroughly. Otherwise, he said, "problems that have been just resolved in El Salvador, or in Nicaragua and Guatemala would reappear soon afterwards due to the social and economic inequality in those countries." [Text] [OW291237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 29 Mar 82]

ANTIGOVERNMENT PROTEST--Pyongyang, 28 March (XINHUA)--South Korean students shouted anti-government slogans and distributed leaflets in a campus demonstration at Koryo University in Seoul, on 24 March, according to reports from Seoul. This was the first reported outbreak of anti-government actions by South Korean students since this year. Shortly after the demonstration broke out, the Seoul metropolitan police hurried there to disperse the demonstrators and arrested three students, including a senior named Chu Un-kyong, 23. The university authorities declined to disclose how many students were involved in the demonstration. [Text] [OW281020 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 28 Mar 82]

MILITARY EXERCISES REPORTED--Stockhold, 26 May (XINHUA)--The Norwegian military exercises code-named "brave guy" and "blue Fjord 82" respectively ended yesterday and today, according to the Norwegian paper AFTENPOSTEN. The exercise "brave guy" took place from 22 to 25 March in Toten area, between Mjosa and Einavann in the eastern part of Norway. Some 5,000 soldiers and officers from the southern brigade participated in the exercise led by Major-General Olav Breidlid. The exercise "blue Fjord 82" was conducted from 22 to 26 March around Hordaland area in the western part of Norway. More than 3,000 soldiers and officers from the western brigade took part in the exercise. Some airplanes and helicopters and other equipments were involved in the two military exercises. It was reported that the soldiers and officers participating in the two exercises are reserves from various places in the eastern and western parts of Norway. The purpose for the exercises is to test the capacity of mobilization and to refresh the reserves. Norwegian Crown Prince Harald inspected the exercise "brave guy" on 25 March. [Text] [OW270241 Beijing XINHUA in English 0112 GMT 27 Mar 82]

7 MARCH ELECTION NULLIFIED--Beijing, 26 March (XINHUA)--The 2-day-old Guatemalan military junta Thursday declared null and void the 7 March presidential election in which Anibal Guevara emerged as president, according to reports from Guatemala City. The junta, which successfully toppled President Romeo Lucas Garcia on Tuesday, said the election was manipulated and was an "unlawful and fraudulent" practice that "brazenly deceived the people's aspirations." Some opposition parties accused Lucas's government of fraudulent practice to back Guevara who was to take office on 1 July, in the election. Young military officers said they staged the coup because of the fraudulent election. Head of the junta Efraim Rios said at a news conference Wednesday that the new political power will give first priority to a "free and democratic" election, but he said a date for the election "depends on the situation in the country." During the past 2 days, the junta has suspended the constitution, dissolved the congress, banned activities by political parties and called on non-government military men to lay down their arms. The situation in the country is reported to be stable and no bloodshed has occurred since the coup. Lucas is under house arrest. [Text] [OW261649 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 26 Mar 82]

CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE AT UN--United Nations, 26 March (XINHUA)--It was both feasible and desirable to create a system of mutual non-aggression pacts between Nicaragua and the U.S. on the one hand, and between Nicaragua and its neighbours on the other, Mexico's top diplomat here said today. Porfirio Munoz Ledo, representative of Mexico to the United Nations, said that such agreements would make a significant contribution to peace in Central America, and would eliminate the anxiety about threats and the waste involved in unproductive military build-up. Speaking at the Security Council, he also said that the solution of regional problems in Central America and the Caribbean required an improvement in relations between Cuba and the U.S. He called upon the Security Council to promote a climate of dialogue that would encourage a negotiated solution to the Central American conflict. [Text] [OW270835 Beijing XINHUA in English 0728 GMT 27 Mar 82]

SETTLEMENT IN NAMIBIA SOUGHT--Washington, 30 March (XINHUA)--The United States and its allies are planning another diplomatic effort to secure a settlement in Namibia, according to the State Department. Two senior contact group teams will visit Luanda Thursday and Cape Town Friday, the State Department announced today, as part of their efforts to "bring phase one of the Namibia negotiations to a close" and to obtain the agreement of all parties to the negotiation to move to phase two discussions. The group team to Luanda, to be led by U.S. Assistant Secretary for African Affairs Chester Crocker and France's Africa Director Jean Ausseil, will meet with SWAPO President Sam Nujoma and other SWAPO leaders as well as Angolan officials. Sir Leonard Allison, Africa director at the British foreign office, will make a simultaneous visit to South Africa and hopes to meet Foreign Minister R. F. Botha. The contact group formed by five countries--the United States, Canada, Britain, France and West Germany--is going to put forward a "new proposal" aimed at obtaining agreement by SWAPO and the frontline states to electoral procedures over which the Namibia negotiations are stalled at the moment. [Text] [OW311208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 31 Mar 82]

DUTCH YOUTHS JOINING ARMY--In the Netherlands where the pacifist movement is prevailing, something quite unusual has occurred. Youths are enlisting in the army. A number of soldiers have completed their enlistment are unwilling to "take off their armor and return to their native places," so many in fact that nationwide the barracks are "completely full," and no even one new soldier can be recruited. The real reason why the Dutch youths are eagerly seeking to enlist in the army is not because of their patriotism. Instead, they regard this as a way to make a living. As the unemployment problem is getting more and more serious, the green barracks have expectedly become "oases" for people to take refuge. In the Netherlands, the rate of unemployment has exceeded 10 percent and more than 70 percent of graduates are unemployed. People have found out that soldiers earn 20 percent more than those who live on relief funds. Therefore, a great number of unemployed youths are rushing into the army. The fact that the rate of unemployment has been rapidly increasing has not just happened in the Netherlands alone. The number of unemployed continues to grow in various West European countries and the total has swelled to 10 million. Youths under 25 account for 40 percent of those unemployed. Although efforts have been repeatedly made to solve the unemployment problem, very little in effect has been produced. It is very difficult to predict whether young people of other country will also seek to enlist in the army like the Dutch youths are now doing. ["International Jottings" by Xiao Gu [2556 6253]: "Barracks Turned Into 'Oasis'"] [Text]]HK130504 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Mar 82 p 6]

EGYPTIAN ARMAMENT, U.S. RELATIONS--Cairo, 31 March (XINHUA)--Egyptina President Husni Mubarak declared here yesterday that Egypt would not cut down its armament after the complete Israeli withdrawal from Sinai. Speaking to members of the People's Assembly of the ruling National Democratic Party, the president said: "We would be acting against the interests of our nation if we cut down our armament" and "we will not reduce our military spending. Without our armed forces, our country would have no security." As to Egypt-U.S. relations, the president said: "We have special relations with the United States and we are absolutely keen on maintaining them." He said that the United States gives Egypt what it needs in military and economic fields. In addition to the United States, the president added, Egypt is also getting military equipment from France, Canada and other countries. [Text] [OW311528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 31 Mar 82]

FLEET TO COORDINATE WITH U.S.--Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the military commission, issued a special order to the PLA navy that a special fleet be established to coordinate with the U.S. Far East Fleet in keeping watch on exercises and other activities of Soviet fleets in Far Eastern waters. [Text] [OW270626 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 25 Mar 82]

U.S. TOXICANTS PROTESTED--Over 30 veteran commanders and fighters of the Shenyang PLA units who fought in the war to resist U.S. aggression and aid Korea, wrote to Jiefangjun Bao asking the Chinese Government to protest U.S. President Reagan's decision to resume production of chemical weapons. [Text] [OW270544 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 25 Mar 82]

OBSERVERS AT U.S.-S. KOREA EXERCISE--Six Chinese military observers watched a joint U.S.-Korean military exercise in South Korea and held high opinion of the exercise. After watching the exercise, the Chinese observers also visited certain naval vessels taking part in the exercise. [Text] [OW270452 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 25 Mar 82]

PARTY AND STATE

CHANGE IN SOCIAL ATMOSPHERE URGED DESPITE ADVERSE CURRENT

Beijing BEIJING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Sun Lei [1327 7191]: "'General Atmosphere' Versus 'Immediate Atmosphere'"]

[Text] In doing basic-level political work, one often encounters this predicament: just when one is laboriously endeavoring to rectify certain unwholesome tendencies or devious practices in one's own unit, and article published in the press or an approach prevailing in society somehow tends to upstage one and, as a result, not only are the achievements in one's own work washed away but even ridicule is eventually incurred: "Only you want to be a revolutionary! Others simply don't follow...."

With respect to such a predicament, there have been two different attitudes: One is that people stop at sighing about the matter and stop at getting rid of hot air. These comrades call various mistaken ideas and devious practices in society a "general atmosphere" and take the ideological and political work in their own units as "immediate atmosphere," thinking in the meantime that this "immediate atmosphere" is no match for the "general atmosphere." But other comrades behave otherwise. They think that this so-called "general atmosphere" indeed brings considerable difficulties to our ideological and political work, but we cannot because of this simply let it go and shrink from pursuing it. On the contrary, we should be daring enough to establish a proletarian, socialist "atmosphere" in our own units in order to influence and resist that so-called "general atmosphere." If all basic-level units come forward to establish such an "atmosphere," then the whole society will be able to forge a socialist "general atmosphere" and forthright trends will be able to prevail over devious trends. Obviously this latter understanding is correct because it conforms to dialectical materialism.

Indeed, we should pay attention to the influence of mistaken ideas in society on a given unit, but we should also see the role of the "immediate atmosphere" in that given unit in relation to the "general atmosphere." Under specific conditions, the "immediate atmosphere" and the "general atmosphere" may well be interchangeable. Take the "entertainment trend" as an example: we may recall that, in the beginning, the momentum of this trend was indeed ferocious! But a little cook at Fengzeyuan, Chen Aiwu [7115 1947 2976], somehow dared to resist and resist again; in the end, once the order to "halt" the practice

was issued by the Beijing Municipal Party Committee, the vast ranks of the cadres and masses all asserted themselves in attacking it. In a few short months, this "entertainment trend" changed from "general" to "immediate" and increasingly became hardly an "atmosphere." at all. On the contrary, Chen Aiwu's started to multiply and the forthright socialist atmosphere represented by them increasingly became the "general atmosphere" in the whole society.

With a little analysis, we can well see that all social "atmosphere," general or immediate, can be divided into two kinds: forthright atmospheres and devious atmospheres. Any seemingly powerful devious atmosphere is in essence weak and rotten, because it does not represent truth and runs counter to the fundamental interests of the masses of the people. In the case of a forthright atmosphere, it may well begin as the "immediate atmosphere" of a limited area, but precisely because it is "forthright" it is bound to be able to resist and overcome a devious atmosphere and develop and prosper in the course of struggle. Ours is a socialist state wherein a revolutionary forthright atmosphere consistently remains the main current; certain devious trends and practices may well prove arrogant for a while, but eventually they can scarcely gain any ground, because they are in violation of the party's line and the party's principles and also are in violation of the fundamental interests of the vast ranks of the masses. This is the basic reason why devious trends and practices are bound to change from "general atmosphere" into "immediate atmosphere" until they disappear altogether.

Perhaps some comrades would say that, theoretically, this is easy to say, but it would be hard to really put it into practice. This is true. But the question is, in the face of difficulties, what spiritual condition must one have as a cadre in the party's political work? Mr Lu Xun once said: "Even if it is difficult, it still must be done; the more difficult it is, the more necessary that it be done." This is the attitude a revolutionary should maintain with respect to difficulties, because for us comrades engaged in ideological and political work, our duty is simply to uphold what is forthright and get rid of what is devious. How can we become fearful once we encounter something devious? How can we expect only calm and tranquillity? Thinking that way would actually lower the demands we make on ourselves, and that would also be fundamentally impermissible. Contrariwise, interference by the so-called "general atmosphere" constitutes both a test and training for us. Actually, the reason why the "immediate atmosphere" cannot resist the so-called "general atmosphere" in some units is because we still have weaknesses in our political and ideological work; we are still not solid enough. Many comrades who are engaged in basic-level work are summing up their experiences and enhancing their capabilities precisely in the process of struggle against erroneous trends, with the result that they are able to do their political and ideological work in a clever and defined way, vividly and dramatically, and they are becoming also more militant and more scientific. Precisely because of their outstandingly effective work, their respective units are thus able to withstand, and remain unmoved by, the various erroneous trends and devious practices in society; "However stormy the weather might be, they calmly stay with their fishing boats." If more and more basic-level units can accomplish this, a fundamental turn for the better in the entire social atmosphere can surely become very much hoped for.

The spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the national forum on questions of the ideological front has provided our engagement in political and ideological work with a powerful weapon. The warm spring wind of developing the party's fine traditions and building our socialist spiritual civilization is blowing across the territory of our motherland and beginning to turn into a genuine "general atmosphere." We should take advantage of this fine situation, practically and earnestly do a good job of political and ideological work in our own units, and do the best we can and all we can for the fundamental turn for the better in our own units and ultimately in the entire society.

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CSO: 4005/657

PARTY AND STATE

MINISTRIES, COMMISSIONS IMPROVE EFFICIENCY

OW311421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 29 March (XINHUA)--The current drive to cut red tape has resulted in improved efficiency of Chinese commissions, ministries and other departments under the state council, officials told XINHUA.

Heads of these departments under the state council now meet to discuss approval or rejection of major reports on technical transformation projects from local authorities, instead of passing the reports from office to office.

A recent example was furnished when officials of the state economic commission, the state planning commission, the administrative commission on import and export affairs and the Ministry of Finance met on separate occasions representatives from 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions this year to study proposed technical transformation projects. The officials then approved the 1982 plans for revamping 3,000 key industrial and communications projects throughout the country. The central departments had begun examining reports on technical transformation of key projects at the fall of last year and by the end of February, the work was completed.

In the past, officials said, the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions sometimes had to wait until May or June to have their annual technical renovation plans approved.

The former method was to have the reports examined by different levels of authority within each ministry or department. The reports would often lie idle for days and even weeks when disputes arose at any level.

Now bureaucracy is being attacked in the current drive to simplify the administrative structure of the state council. In January a delegation from Shanghai came to Beijing to have talks with officials of ministries and departments under the state council. In 5 days, the city's 1982 plans for revamping of industry was approved.

Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin will renovate 915 industrial and communications projects this year, according to earlier news reports. Total cost will be 1,860 million yuan, plus imported equipment and technology worth 272 million U.S. dollars.

CSO: 4000/82

PARTY AND STATE

BEIJING ACTIVITIES MARK 'SOCIALIST ETHICS MONTH'

OW151230 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, 15 March (XINHUA)--Twenths thousand of Beijing's doctors and nurses came out to the streets yesterday to explain the rudiments of public health and hygiene and try to persuade people to get rid of such habits as spitting on the sidewalks.

The effort was one of the activities of the current national "socialist ethics month."

The municipal sanitation and antiepidemic station set up a desk in Tiananmen Square to explain prevention of epidemic diseases. They showed exhibits of how diseases are transmitted. Many pedestrians paused to watch short films on jogging, cancer prevention and family planning.

The Beijing Municipal Bureau of Public Health said 406 such desks and 240 mobile teams gave 500,000 people medical advice and free examinations for blood type and blood pressure; 650,000 leaflets about hygiene were handed out.

Qian Xinzong, Chinese minister of public health, was interviewed by XINHUA in the waiting room of the Beijing railroad station where he was taking part in the Sunday activities.

"To improve public health in our country with such a large population," he said, "we have to rely on the masses of the people and combine stopgap measures with long-term plans." The minister called for frequent mass campaigns to improve sanitation. He praised the efforts of the public health workers who were spreading knowledge of hygiene.

At the station, 300 doctors and nurses from an army hospital gave passengers physical check-ups and helped keep the waiting rooms clean. They worked from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

On seeing a young traveller spit on the floor, a medical worker went over to clean it up and explain why the habit was unsanitary. The blushing offender, who had just arrived in Beijing, said he would not do it again. "He is the only spitter I have spotted in the station this morning," the medical worker said, "people are beginning to pay more and more attention to hygiene."

CSO: 4000/83

PARTY AND STATE

INITIATIVE IN ATTACKING 'PEOPLE WITH CONNECTIONS' URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 19 Feb 82 p 8

[Commentary by Li Yuanpu [2621 0337 3302]: "'Backlash,' and Taking the Initiative in Launching an Attack"]

[Text] After reading Comrade Bai Ding's [4101 0002] article "The Backlash of 'People With Connections,'" I have become rather enlightened and wish to offer some supplementary remarks. His article issues the appeal that, with regard to those people with connections who are used to launching a "backlash," we must have a clear and unmistakable policy. This is of course very important, and apart from this we would lose our prerequisite conditions. But it would still not be enough just to have a clear and unmistakable policy, because a policy still needs people to adhere to it and carry it out. This makes it necessary for many people to rise and, not waiting for the thrust of the "backlash," to take the initiative in launching an attack against them. The practice of certain units in Tianjin Municipality proves that this is rather positive and effective. It is common knowledge that retail stores for auxiliary foodstuffs in the big cities have numerous connections. In the past, whenever the New Year season arrived, these stores always made it a point to put out certain exceptionally short commodities for sale to those related people in order to show their gratitude. During the Spring Festival this year, the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee and municipal government were determined to halt the backdoor practice in the supply of these commodities and to take this as a matter of primary importance in the realization of a decisive turn for the better in our party's workstyle. In the beginning, the managers of certain auxiliary foodstuff stores were infinitely worried about this, because they were afraid that those connections would launch a "backlash," with the result that it would be very difficult for them to carry on their trade; therefore they hid themselves everywhere and avoided meeting those connections who came forward to look for them. Later, they felt that "even if you can avoid them on the 1st, you can hardly avoid them on the 15th." Also, if they wished to change the situation, others might well wish to change it, too. As a result, they changed their [strategy of] avoidance to one of taking the initiative to visit them at their own doors. With the sworn statement of the store staff [pledging] to stem backdoor practices and with rules of their covenant in their hands, they asked the connections to look at them, and they also explained the requirements issued from above as well as policies and measures on commodity supplies and

thereby secured their understanding. Beyond these managers' expectations, the connections not only did not show a repugnant attitude but, on the contrary, expressed their sympathy and suggested that they would support the work of the stores just as they had done in the past.

Of course, this approach of taking the initiative in launching an attack against unhealthy practices is by no means one that works easily. An important prerequisite is that local party and government leaders must show great determination and take effective measures. Should the Tianjin Municipal Party Committee and municipal government have failed to issue a final order criticizing and educating those who attempt to go through the backdoor, or to impose disciplinary action against them and ultimately investigate and affix their criminal responsibility according to the degree of seriousness of their respective cases, then the initiative that the store managers took in launching their attack might well have led to the consequence of their being besieged and surrounded on all sides.

In order to take the initiative in launching an attack, a good spiritual state on the part of the attacker is required as well. First of all, he must make up his mind to rectify and set straight his own ideology and workstyle, and guarantee that he will endeavor to have the staff and workers in his own department, his own trade, and his own unit united in a common effort so that all will resolutely strive to stem the practice of trying to enter through the backdoor. Secondly, he must trust others, believing that his connections and the overwhelming majority of the cadres and the masses have a similar enthusiasm, because, to most people, the "actual benefit" gained from the practice of entering through the backdoor is rather meager, whereas the trouble incurred as a result often proves considerable. Therefore, his connections are really also willing to halt such a practice. As long as he proceeds to do his work sincerely, he is bound to move "God." With only an extreme minority refusing to repent, even if they should launch a backlash it would be far easier to cope with.

The step of changing avoidance into taking the initiative in launching an attack with respect to unhealthy practices also shows that, under the inspiration of the call issued by the Party Central Committee to realize a decisive turn for the better in our party workstyle and social customs this year, our cadres' and masses' confidence in winning victory in their struggle against such unhealthy practices is just getting established. Confidence in victory is a powerful spiritual force; it is capable of strengthening the unity of the revolutionary ranks, encouraging people to strive for progress. Our real life indicates that unhealthy practices are by no means so fearsome. What is fearsome is people's overestimating in their own thinking the power of such devious trends and practices and underestimating the forthrightness on the part of the party and the people; thereby their own confidence is shaken and their spirit is downcast. Such a spiritual condition must be changed.

PARTY AND STATE

'ZHEJIANG' RADIO STRESSES UNITED FRONT WORK

OW010637 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Station commentary: "Show Utter Devotion to Them, Share Honor and Disgrace With Them"]

[Text] Recently, leading comrades of the central authorities once again clearly pointed out: The united front is still a major magic weapon of our party in the new historic period and it possesses a powerful vitality. As long as our party exists, the alliance between the party and nonparty exists, and the party's united front work exists. Both historic and present experiences have repeatedly told us that only by winning and uniting with all the forces that can be united on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance, can we ever be victorious in our cause.

At present we are faced with the great historical tasks of building a modern and powerful socialist country, fulfilling the great cause of reunifying our motherland and opposing international hegemonism and safeguarding world peace. To fulfill these three great tasks, we must--under the party leadership and based on the close unity among the workers, peasants and intellectuals--arouse a mighty army of people and unite with all those who can be united to organize the broadest patriotic united front to fight for our common goal. If we neglect or give up the united front, depart from the alliance between the party and nonparty and fight in isolation, our cause of socialist construction will unavoidably encounter tremendous difficulties or even serious setbacks and defeat. We must have a clear understanding on this point.

The scope and targets of the united front in the new period have not been reduced but have been expanded instead. Our province has been known as the home of cultural relics, and there are more intellectuals in our province than in other places. There are a considerable number of people from Zhejiang Province who have gone to Taiwan, have become overseas Chinese or have participated in democratic and religious activities. They are not only more knowledgeable but also more extensively connected with society and strongly desirous of contributing their strength to the country. We should fully perceive such a main current and bring into full play their positive role in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization. From the present actual conditions, we can see that the united front has plenty of targets, a very long frontline and very heavy tasks. Party committees at all levels

should fully understand the importance of the united front work in the new period and overcome the mistaken tendency of some comrades to neglect the united front work and believe that such work is not indispensable and overcome their closed-doorism. They should strengthen the party's leadership over the united front work.

The victorious development of China's revolution and construction has fully proved that the principles and policies of our party's united front founded by Comrade Mao Zedong have a bearing on the component parts of the important strategy of uniting with all the forces that can be united and mobilizing all the positive factors. In the new historic period, it is especially necessary to establish an intimate relationship by showing utter devotion and sharing honor and disgrace with personages outside the party and to make positive contributions in building a socialist material and spiritual civilization and winning an early fulfillment of the great cause of reunifying our motherland.

CSO: 4005/731

PARTY AND STATE

'HEILONGJIANG'S' YANG YICHEN SPEAKS ON UNITED FRONT

SK260229 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The provincial united front work conference concluded today. It pointed out that the united front still has great vitality in the new socialist period. We must conscientiously sum up experiences, implement policies and make a good start in our province's united front work.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the Heilongjiang Provincial CCP Committee, including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Zhao Dezun, Wang Yilun, Wang Zhao, Wang Luming, Chen Yuanzhi, and Xie Yunqing. Yang Yichen and Li Lian addressed the meeting. They stressed that efforts should be made to earnestly study and deeply understand the guidelines of speeches on united front work delivered by central leaders. They pointed out: We must note that the united front still has great vitality in the new socialist period and it is still a magic weapon of our party. We must continue to eliminate the leftist ideology, strengthen people's concept of the united front, urge cooperation between party and nonparty personages, organize a more extensive united front and strive to achieve the four modernizations lying ahead of us and the three historical missions of unifying the motherland, participating in the international struggle against hegemonism and safeguarding world peace.

A responsible comrade of the united front work department of the provincial CCP Committee delivered a work report on earnestly summing up experiences, implementing policies and striving for greater progress in our province's united front work.

The meeting urged party committees at all levels throughout the province to strengthen leadership over the united front work. It called on united front work departments and cadres to improve work style, make friends with party members and serve as advisors and assistants in the united front work of the provincial CCP Committee.

CSO: 4005/731

PARTY AND STATE

HEBEI CADRES URGED TO STUDY 'HISTORICAL RESOLUTION'

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 8 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Become More Involved in the Activity of Propagating and Studying the 'Historical Resolution' at Grassroots Level"]

[Text] After our province conveyed the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee through the Propaganda Department to party members and leading cadres above the commune level throughout the province, since early September party organizations at all levels have propagated the spirit of the "Historical Resolution" among the broad masses of the whole province in various forms and have achieved considerable results. In terms of the whole province, this propaganda and guidance activity is now basically over. How should we become more involved in propagating and studying the "Historical Resolution" on the present foundation? The former phase of propaganda and guidance was primarily aimed at making the grassroots party members and the masses understand the main substance and basic spirit of the "Historical Resolution," in order that people could consciously use it to guide their words and deeds which still required study. In particular, it must be pointed out that because of the influence of the leftist mistakes of the former person in charge of the provincial party committee and the lack of vigor in thoroughly conveying the spirit of the Third, Fourth and Fifth Plenary Sessions of the Party Central Committee, it is especially necessary to become further involved in propagating and studying the "Historical Resolution" so that the lines, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee can be even better implemented at the grassroots level.

At present, we must stress the following tasks to become more involved in propagating and studying the "Historical Resolution" among the broad masses at the grassroots level.

First, we must stress making up lessons. All units at the grassroots levels must analyze the circumstances of the former phase of propagating and explaining the "Historical Resolution" by seeking truth from facts. All units that have not carried out propaganda and guidance or have not completed this work must make the best use of their time to carry it out; all units that did it perfunctorily must make up lessons. In making up lessons, the key points must be stressed in the spirit of making up what is lacking and

explained according to a clear goal without again attending to every aspect and repeating things.

Second, we must earnestly combine reality with propagating and studying the "Historical Resolution" so that under the guidance and encouragement of its spirit everyone will single-mindedly and cooperatively carry out and do well in all tasks in industrial and agricultural production. This means we must use the propaganda and study of the "Historical Resolution" to achieve the goal of greater involvement. To keep in touch with reality we must stress the main points on the basis of investigation and study, directly resolve some universal and important ideological problems, and not try to tackle all problems at once regardless of their relative importance. In general, we must stress the integration of three aspects of reality and resolve three problems. (1) Regarding the existing confused understanding on certain major problems, we must integrate some of the cadres and masses and become more involved in propagating and studying the spiritual essence of the basic conclusions of the "Historical Resolution" so that the broad masses of party members, cadres and people will have even greater trust in the Party Central Committee and further strengthen their consciousness in maintaining political unison with the Party Central Committee. (2) We must integrate existing problems in the implementation of the principles and policies of the party, particularly the problems in implementing the job responsibility system of linking planned output with remuneration in the countryside, the economic responsibility system in industry and the business responsibility system in commerce; repeatedly and thoroughly propagate the path of modern socialist construction pointed out by the "Historical Resolution" and the principles and policies established by the Party Central Committee; and promote the perfection and upgrading of the job responsibility system in production. We must thoroughly and systematically propagate the theoretical basis of the implementation of the job responsibility system in agriculture, industry and commerce, and basically increase the people's consciousness in carrying out the system of job responsibility. We must constantly become more involved in propagating the various policy regulations of job responsibility systems so that people know what is right and what is wrong, and further perfect the job responsibility systems in accordance with party policies. We must deal with the ideological and concrete problems that arise after job responsibility systems are implemented, earnestly carry out education on the relationships among state, collective and individual interests, collectivist ideology, and the sense of responsibility as one's own master. We must continue to propagate the good example of rapid growth in production and the raising of the standard of living after the system of job responsibility is implemented. At present in the urban industrial enterprises there are quite a few staff workers who are very concerned about the state of implementation of the job responsibility system which links planning output with remuneration in the countryside. Therefore, industrial mining units with favorable conditions should organize their strength and conduct rural investigation in order to carry out propaganda education with definite goals; they can also request units with rural production teams that do well under the system of production responsibility to send people to make reports and use live facts to answer questions about which people are concerned. (3) We must integrate the

ideological realities of some people who lack faith in the four modernizations, whose spirit is not aroused and who lack vigor; vigorously propagate the favorable conditions that do well in the four modernizations and achievements and bright prospects that have already been obtained, point out the direction for people, encourage confidence, arouse courage and strength, and unite as one to do good work in the four modernizations.

Third, we must combine more involved propaganda and study of the "Historical Resolution" with the launching of education on adherence to the Four Basic Principles. The Four Basic Principles are the foundation of our state, while the "Historical Resolution" scientifically sums up the experience and lessons of adherence to the Four Basic Principles since the founding of the state. Doing a good job of propagating and studying the basic conclusions of the "Historical Resolution" is in effect taking a further step in education on adherence to the Four Basic Principles. We must closely combine the two. By using facts and reasoning we can enable people to have a correct understanding of the Four Basic Principles, help them to recognize the tendencies of leftist and rightist mistakes that violate the Four Basic Principles and help them to consciously eliminate their influence.

By becoming more involved in propagating and studying the "Historical Resolution," we must enable the broad masses of grassroots cadres, party members and people to continuously enhance their understanding, unify their thinking, strengthen their unity, raise their spirits and engage in the four modernizations single-mindedly so that the appearance of work and production in the province will truly undergo a distinct change.

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CSO: 4005/629

PARTY AND STATE

SPOTLIGHT PUT ON FINE PARTY WORKSTYLE, EFFICIENCY

Correct Workstyle in Hebei

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 82 p 3.

[Report by Deng Di [4098 1717] and Xiang Yang [0686 384A]: "If Only the Whole Party Were To Take Action, What Worries Would We Have About Incorrect Party Workstyle?--A Sideline Report on the Third Party Discipline Inspection Work Conference in Hebei Province"]

[Text] "In order to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in our party workstyle, the key lies in the whole party's paying attention to our party workstyle." This was the common reflection of participants at the recently convened third party discipline inspection work conference in Hebei Province.

At this discipline inspection work conference, held on a large scale in Hebei Province, those who attended included responsible persons of discipline inspection commissions or discipline inspection groups at various levels, and secretaries or deputy secretaries of regional, municipal, and county party committees.

To rectify our party workstyle, it won't do if we rely on just a few people; we must mobilize the forces of the whole party. Not a few comrades attending the conference expressed such an understanding. At that conference, the experience introduced by the Gucheng County Party Committee served to illustrate this very question. Unhealthy practices in this county used to be quite serious in the past. The problem of some cadres building private housing by encroaching on state, collective, and commune members' interests was especially salient. Previously, such cases could be dealt with only by relying on the efforts of a few discipline inspection commissioners. As a result, even though some cases were investigated and disposed of, such practices still could not ultimately be stemmed because there were such limited forces committed to the task. During the past year, the county party committee absorbed some experience; they mobilized the forces of party organizations at various levels and of various departments, combined those above with those below, coordinated with one another, and thereby forged a powerful force to sort out comprehensively the unhealthy practice of certain cadres of building private housing. At present, such unhealthy practices have already been basically halted.

In rectifying our party workstyle, the key lies in the principal responsible persons of party committees at various levels paying attention to the matter. The experience introduced by Wu'an County was very enlightening to everyone. In order to solve the problem of certain cadres building private housing by encroaching upon state, collective, and commune members' interests, this county had the eight standing committee members of its county party committee divide and take full charge of their respective areas of responsibility, with the result that they each personally participated in the organizational activities meetings of the various commune party committees.

At eight different meetings, County Party Committee Secretary Comrade Zhang Chengxun [1728 2110 0534] mobilized everyone to take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism and struggle against such unhealthy practices. In the case of comrades who exhibited sensitivity toward launching such criticism and self-criticism, he talked on different occasions with more than 10 persons in order to enable these comrades to discard their ideological burdens. Because of such attention paid to the matter by the county party committee, especially by its principal responsible person, the unhealthy practice of building private housing in this county was basically stemmed within a very short period.

One leading cadre of Yanshan County entrusted the responsible person of Qingyun County in Shandong Province to change his three sons' countryside household registration in Yanshan to Qingyun and changed it to nonagricultural household registration. Then, he transferred their household registration from Qingyun back to Yanshan and arranged jobs for two of the sons on that basis. After receiving accusation letters from the masses, the county discipline inspection commission was prepared to conduct an investigation, but the county party committee secretary sought to placate this leading cadre's mistake by interfering in the investigation with trumped-up pretexts. After the county party committee had overcome such obstacles and clarified the matter through the investigation, the county party committee secretary again instigated this leading cadre to write a letter to the regional party committee to tell of his difficulties. As a result, this case dragged along for more than a year without being relevantly disposed of. Later on, the county discipline inspection commission reported the situation to the discipline inspection commission of the regional party committee, and it was only through the intervention of the discipline inspection commission of the regional party committee that the problem ultimately was solved. The nonagricultural household registration of the three sons was rescinded, and the two sons were dismissed from their jobs.

After listening to these reports, even comrades who had lacked firm confidence in the rectification of our party workstyle began to say: "Facts prove that as long as the whole party takes action, our party workstyle can well be rectified."

Improved Efficiency in Siping

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 Feb 82 p 1

[Report: "The Use of 'Three Doses of Good Medicine' Cures Leading Groups' 'Swelling,' 'Flabbiness,' and 'Footdragging' Diseases: Work Efficiency of Organs in Siping Municipality Improves Conspicuously"]

[Text] Reporters Duan Cunzhang [3008 1317 4545] and Li Anda [2621 1344 6671] report: Since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Siping Municipality in Jilin Province has adopted three measures to cure the "swelling," "flabbiness" and "footdragging" diseases of leading groups at various levels, raised the work efficiency of the organs, and overcome the situation of "enthusiasm above, worries below, and footdragging in between."

The three measures [adopted] by Siping Municipality are as follows:

Dissolution, merger, and reform to cure the organs' "swelling" disease.

In order to reduce the strata of leadership, three district-level leading organs have been dissolved. The municipality has established an urban area office and two companies (an industrial company and a service company). The municipal government also has directly gotten 11 street offices to readjust 185 administrative personnel and had them transferred to strengthen the street industries and thereby consolidate the basic-level leadership. The municipal party committee and municipal government have also tried to reform organs of the outlying people's communes by establishing a vegetable production-sales joint company to combine agriculture with commerce, and by making the deputy chief of the municipal party committee's agricultural and industrial department concurrently its manager, thus changing the situation of the past when vegetables were handled by each locality respectively, without any coordination.

Retirement of some and promotion of others in order to cure the leading groups' "flabbiness" disease.

The municipal and bureau levels have established an old cadres' investigation and research office and placed as researchers in this investigation and research office those leading cadres for whom conditions for separation are not present, retirement age has not yet been reached, and adherence to regular work represents a hardship. Their main task is to write valuable analytical investigative reports concerning major questions of readjustment of our national economy and living conditions of the masses in this municipality. Their work has been well praised by the vast ranks of the cadres and masses. The municipal party committee and municipal government have selected 1,168 cadres and have had them transferred to strengthen leading posts at various levels; among them, middle-aged and young cadres make up 61.6 percent of the total and university and college graduates make up 52.1 percent. Cadres of each of the 392 enterprise units and public agencies in the municipality now number no more than four on the average. There now are nine members of the

standing committee of the municipal party committee, and they are all able to adhere to a regular daily office routine.

Formulation of rules and regulations and clarification of duties and responsibilities to cure the "footdragging" disease in operations.

Organs at various levels in the municipality have generally established a stationary responsibility system; the mayor and deputy mayor are also given fixed responsibilities and participate together with cadres in the same organs in the comparison and appraisal at fixed intervals. The former electric machinery plant has been converted into a fabric-weaving plant, but many attendant procedures dragged on for 2 months without coming to any conclusion. After responsible comrades of the economic commission, together with leaders of seven other departments, went to the plant to hold an on-the-spot meeting, the problem was solved in a single morning.

Siping is an industrial city with a population of 300,000. Rectification organs of Siping Municipality have put forward the clear principles of serving production, serving the basic level, and serving the masses. The municipal finance bureau, tax bureau, and bank have intertwined their operations closely in support of industrial production in a coordinated manner. They have become the examples to be emulated by the whole municipality. Comrades at the basic level have responded by saying: "Today, the various organs have come to handle problems in a very gratifying way, with no more footdragging and no more litigation initiated or accusations made at random."

When one goes to Siping these days, one often hears the following three statements: At the time of liberation it fought well-known battles (the four encounters in Siping); during the "Cultural Revolution," the people there created a notorious chaos (they burned the train station); since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, they have acquired a reputation for hard work.

9255

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PARTY AND STATE

HEBEI FIRST SECRETARY STRESSES RECTIFICATION OF PARTY STYLE

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jin Ming [6855 2494], first secretary of Hebei Province CCP Committee: "Rectify Party Workstyle, Do Work in Hebei Well"]

[Text] The Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee called on us: Under the glorious banner of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, the whole party, army and people of all nationalities throughout the country should closely unite around the Party Central Committee, carry on the spirit of the Foolish Old Man who moved mountains, single-mindedly remove all difficulties, strive and struggle to gradually build our country into a strong, modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and culture! To build a strong, modern socialist country with a high degree of democracy and culture, our basic task is to continue building the national economy as well as the socialist spirit and culture. As the new year begins, every one of our Communist Party members must singlemindedly take it as his own glorious duty to continue building a socialist material culture and spiritual culture as well as to continue the work in Hebei.

To continue building a material culture and spiritual culture, the central problem is that of the party, and building the party in Hebei is the key to vitalizing Hebei. Building a socialist material culture and spiritual culture is a great, unprecedented undertaking. To complete such an arduous historical task without party leadership would be hard to imagine. A large country of 1 billion people such as ours without the leadership of the Communist Party would be bound to disintegrate and accomplish nothing. This is an irrefutable truth. Each of our comrades must pay strong attention to the major problems. We must criticize soberly, educate patiently and even carry out the necessary struggle against the tendency toward attempts inside and outside the party to weaken, break away from, abolish or oppose the party's leadership; we must never ignore them idly.

We need the party's leadership in our cause. Only by doing well in building our party can we shoulder this task. What are the criteria for judging whether a party organization is good or bad? First, we must see whether it earnestly integrates reality and creatively implements Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, whether it carries out the Party Central Committee's lines, principles and policies. Second, we must see whether the party's contingents have combat strength.

Our Party Central Committee's standards of Marxism-Leninism are very high, far-sighted, strong and authoritative. They have the wholehearted support of the people of all nationalities in the country and are completely dependable. Therefore, we must firmly and unswervingly implement the Party Central Committee's lines, principles and policies correctly and without deviating, conscientiously and not perfunctorily. At the same time, we must also continuously study new circumstances, raise and resolve new problems. We must be humble and cautious, we must carefully observe the aspirations of the party and the people so that we can be alert to the lines, principles and policies. Our party in Hebei has learned lessons in this regard. For a long time the former chief comrade in charge of the provincial committee held a negative and conflicting attitude toward the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Later, because of his ideological dissension on major policy questions, many aspects of work were not ideally performed and insufficient effort was made to bring order out of chaos, so our work in Hebei during those several years was a great deal poorer than in our fraternal provinces. After the Sixth Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the Central Committee promptly convened the Hebei work conference to resolve the provincial committee's problems in guiding ideology and work with the direct help of leading comrades of the Central Committee. The conference was very successful because the Central Committee set forth correct policies and adopted correct methods. The education of this conference was very profound for us. We should bear the responsibility for the existing problems in the provincial committee's guiding ideology and work. The shift in emphasis of work in our province was effected because we did not adequately study the spirit of the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee, our understanding was shallow, we did not sufficiently emancipate our minds, and we did not do a good job in bringing order out of chaos. To earnestly convey the need to implement the Central Committee's instructions on the work in Hebei, the provincial committee again convened a work conference, which was successful. Everyone agreed that this was a conference of unity and progress. Hebei suffered extremely serious damage under the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the "cultural revolution," and the problems piled up from history were many. Only if we use the lines, principles and policies formulated by the Third Plenary Session to bring order out of chaos and swiftly resolve existing problems will we be able to fulfill the demands of raising the spirit and struggling in unity. Since the two conferences, units everywhere have kept closely in touch with reality in the course of studying and implementing the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee, conscientiously removed the "leftist" evils and the influence of the serious mistakes committed by the former comrade in charge of the provincial committee, launched a policy of carrying out the redress of mishandled cases, and at the same time further regulated the leadership. With the implementation of this work to bring order out of chaos, economic and other kinds of work are showing improvement. It is particularly heartening that after a period of practice, the ideological and policy standards of the broad masses of party members and cadres have markedly increased, and their consciousness in implementing the lines, principles and policies since the Third Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee has been greatly heightened. This has created major advantageous conditions for doing the work in Hebei well.

Our party contingent in Hebei has fighting strength, but it is not very strong. The reason is that we still have the problem of an unhealthy party workstyle. The party in Hebei has a glorious revolutionary tradition. In every historical stage of the Chinese revolution it made major contribution to the revolutionary cause. After the founding of the state, the people of Hebei under the leadership of the party took the forefront in the struggle, whether it was the socialist revolution or socialist construction, reflecting the daring spirit to forge ahead by the party and people of Hebei. During the decade of internal turmoil the party in Hebei was seriously damaged. The Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques adopted various underhand measures to destroy the party organization in Hebei and were responsible for many major mishandled cases, such as the so-called "revisionist clique" of Lin, Yan, Pei and Hu; the "antiparty clique" of Hu, Ge and Jia; the "antiparty clique" of Wang, Guo and Zheng; the mishandled case of the "Jidong party"; the falsified case of "Kuomintang" in Qiu County; and so forth. As a result, a large number of veteran comrades in Hebei Province suffered prolonged and serious mental and physical injury. But the party contingents in Hebei did not surrender in the face of evil forces. In various ways they conducted a stubborn struggle against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques and their ilk. After the smashing of the "gang of four," the party's strength in Hebei gained initial recovery, but we should recognize that the problems of impure ideology, organization and workstyle caused by the pernicious influence of the "gang of four" have not been entirely resolved. For example, some do not believe in the proletariat, the socialist cause and the party leadership, but in capitalists and they are envious of capitalism. Some are unworthy of the trust of the party and the people: they are sated with food and remain idle, they live in clover and do no work, and they are seriously divorced from the masses. Some ignore the party's principles, try to establish relationships and secure advantages through pull or influence, entertain and give gifts, practice favoritism and irregularities, seek personal benefit, and damage the party's prestige. Some are extremely irresponsible in their work, unorganized and undisciplined, creating enormous losses to the interests of the state and the people. Although these problems are reflected in a minority of people, their harm is extremely great and must seriously receive our attention. Every one of our true Communist Party members should establish and conduct himself in the society according to the demands of the "party constitution" and the "Guiding Principles," consciously persevering in an unremitting struggle against all kinds of unhealthy trends. Only in this way can we effectively improve and strengthen the party's leadership and steadily advance our great undertaking of the four modernizations.

Comrade Mao Zedong once said: "We are a Communist Party and we must lead the people to defeat the enemy. Our contingents must be in good order and must keep in step. Our soldiers must be excellent and our weapons must be good. If we do not have these conditions, we will not defeat our enemy."

This reasoning of Comrade Mao Zedong is very important. How do we achieve the demands of "excellent soldiers" and "good weapons"? I believe that today we must first achieve two things: We must strengthen our study and we must take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism.

When we mention strengthening our study, some comrades may consider that this is commonplace. Actually, whether our study is good or poor truly concerns the major question of success or failure of our undertaking. Our party took so many detours after the founding of the state basically because we studied poorly, and in many circumstances we did not correctly apply Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought. We should admit that with the exception of an absolute minority of our enemy and dissidents who are bent on undermining our cause, the absolute majority of comrades who have made mistakes subjectively intend to engage in socialism. Merely having good aspirations cannot guarantee that one's work will achieve the desired results. Numerous facts show that if we are not determined to study and to raise our theoretical standards, we cannot correctly understand and implement the policies formulated by the Party Central Committee. Particularly today, new circumstances and problems arise daily, and if we remained at the level of the past, it would be very difficult to open up a new situation. Some comrades have a misconception. They believe that advocating study means studying behind closed doors. Studying behind closed doors to some extent is necessary. But it does not mean exclusively studying behind closed doors, because that is not the primary thing. The main thing is to closely involve oneself in reality, investigate and study, apply the theoretical weapon of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought in practice, be able to seek truth from facts in the course of combining theory and practice, profoundly understand and correctly implement the party lines, principles and policies without mechanically copying the party's instructions as dogma and without quoting them out of context and implementing them separately. As for investigation and study, everyone knows that we have to study problems by becoming closely involved with reality. Some comrades often consider that this is simple, thinking that only by keeping in touch with reality one can grasp the essence of things and correctly handle problems. Actually this is not so. Real life is diverse and complex, and appearance and essence cannot be separated. But appearance often does not directly reveal essence. To grasp the essence of things, we must make a great effort in "seeking," that is, "discard the dross and select the essential, eliminate the false and retain the true, proceed from one point to another, and proceed from the outside to the inside." After spending a great deal of time, why are the conclusions of some comrades not in accord with reality? This is due to the lack of in-depth analysis and the failure to get past the appearance to the essence. As for those who continue to investigate and study without proceeding from reality but set the framework before they look for source materials and adopt an insincere attitude, not only will they learn nothing but they will do harm to the revolution. Therefore, to investigate and study well, we must listen to the opinion of the masses and know how to take the mass line. Only in this way can we truly learn from practice.

Criticism and self-criticism is one of the three important styles of work our party has always advocated. But because the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques treated criticism and self-criticism as a weapon to rectify people, even now when some people hear of criticism and self-criticism they naturally connect it with rectifying people. This is obviously a misunderstanding. Criticism and self-criticism are indispensable because as we undertake the transformation of the objective world, we cannot

avoid this or that shortcoming and misunderstanding. A person is valuable not because he does not make any mistake in life but because he knows how to correct his mistakes. It is like the old saying: "consider correcting one's mistakes as an ability; do not consider making no mistakes as precious." But some of our comrades who clearly know they have made mistakes do not talk about them and will not let other people talk about them. They are afraid that exposing their own weaknesses and shortcomings before the masses might affect their reputations. In the course of studying and implementing the spirit of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee, quite a few comrades in charge at various levels of our organizations in Hebei courageously carried out self-criticism and were welcome by the masses. Not only did they not lose face, but their reputations increased. Other than individual understanding, some comrades are unwilling to take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism for social reasons. In the past, some of our propaganda often inappropriately described some good people and people made major contributions as perfect; rarely did we talk about how they consciously overcame their own weaknesses and mistakes. When some organization departments investigated and employed cadres, they consciously and unconsciously mistook "making no mistakes" as the basis for judging and selecting cadres. When someone was discovered to have made mistakes in the past, often they would not ask if these mistakes had been corrected and would not select them. Consequently, some people became unwilling to launch criticism and self-criticism, and some people became overcautious, concerned not with doing well but with making no mistakes. The practice that values "making no mistakes" often creates negative results. We must now break away from this one-sided viewpoint and emphasize the "correction of one's mistakes" as an ability, so that people will gradually begin a new, bold practice and dare to correct mistakes.

We believe that if only we are of one heart and mind, unite in common and earnestly carry out the Party Central Committee's lines, principles and policies, the task of economic readjustment and reform in our province this year will be sure to improve gradually, difficulties can be overcome, and the present good situation will undoubtedly continue to develop. There is great hope for doing the work in Hebei well.

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PARTY AND STATE

RECTIFICATION OF PARTY WORKSTYLE STRESSED IN GUANGZHOU

Uphold Forthrightness

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 82 p 1

[Staff commentator: "Uphold Forthrightness and Suppress Deviations; Do a Good Job of Rectifying Party Workstyle"]

[Text] Yesterday, this newspaper published the correspondence "Honest in the Performance of Official Duties and Free of Corruption and Implication" to report a few minor stories that developed in the construction and engineering system of this municipality. Today we publish news of the success of Wang Peng [3769 2590], deputy secretary of the party committee of our Dongshan District industrial and commercial management office, in resisting immoral practices. In our municipality, party members and cadres who adhere to the party's principles, bring forthrightness into play, and resist devious practices and evil ways like these people did are quite numerous. Many party members and cadres have been able to maintain their lofty character as proletarian warriors, consciously resist the vulgar art of cultivating personal relations on the part of the bourgeoisie and the attempts at bribery and the erosive conduct perpetrated by unwholesome elements, insist on working selflessly for the public interest, strictly abiding by the party's discipline and remaining austere and honest, and thus stay out of any dirty deals. Their noble character and fine ideological style have won praise and commendation from the vast ranks of the masses and personalities in all circles. Such fine ideology and fine workstyle on their part should be energetically promoted and given full play. This newspaper shall from now on continue to proceed with our dissemination and reporting in this regard.

But we should also point out that, at present, there also are in our municipality certain party members and cadres whose ideology and will have proven feeble and who thus cannot withstand the attack of sugar-coated bullets, who ignore party discipline and the laws of the state, and who thereby commit all kinds of vulgar deeds to the detriment of the party's workstyle. Some have even gone to the lengths of smuggling and selling smuggled goods, becoming corrupt and accepting bribes, and speculating and doubledealing. The case of Wang Weijing [3769 4850 4842], former party committee secretary and concurrently chief of the telecommunications office of this municipality--[a case] which was recently published in the press--is one such example. What he

has done and perpetrated no longer involves merely a question of causing detriment to the workstyle of our party but a violation of our penal code, thus amounting to criminal activity. Of course, people like this are in the extreme minority in our party, but we should observe that these people wreak great havoc on our party and exert a very bad influence among the masses. We cannot take them lightly.

As early as last year, Comrade Ren Zhongyi [0117 6850 1138] had already put forward the demand for unity, firmness, honesty, and efficiency to party organizations at the various levels in our municipality, especially their leading groups, at the first session of the fourth plenum of our municipal party committee. Honesty means that one must stay unimplicated in any dirty deals; it requires that party members and cadres definitely not fatten their own pockets at the expense of the public, commit any corruption, or take any bribes. The provincial party committee also pointed out at the meeting convened last month of regional and municipal party committee secretaries of our province: "We must heighten our perception of the question concerning our party workstyle. We need to understand that our province is merely carrying out special policies in the economy and can in no way be special in any way insofar as our party workstyle is concerned. Opening to the outside world and liberalizing internally also have mainly to do with our economic policies. Our party workstyle can definitely not be made open and our party discipline can definitely not be liberalized but can only be made more strict. In effecting a decisive turn for the better in our party workstyle, our social customs, and social order and security, party workstyle is of primary importance and the key."

Comrade Chen Yun spoke very profoundly in this regard: Party workstyle is a big question relating to the life and death of our party. Party committees at all levels must make great efforts to grasp this question of party workstyle with determination. We must mobilize the vast ranks of our party members, especially party-member leading cadres, to study anew the "Resolution" and to study and give full scope to our party's three great workstyles. We must energetically commend our fine party members and fine cadres and expose and criticize the bad prototypes with regard to devious party workstyles. Beginning our grasp with the leading organs and leading groups, we must proceed seriously with our rectification effort and earnestly strengthen mass supervision over the leading cadres. In the case of those who violate party discipline and the laws of the state, party organizations and the departments concerned must solemnly deal with them and definitely not fall victim to indecision and feebleness or turn a blind eye to familiar sights, appease them, or placate them. We must firmly crack down on smuggling the the selling of smuggled goods, corruption and the acceptance of bribes, and serious illegal and criminal activities of the like, seize this grave question which causes serious detriment to the prestige of our party and relates to the life and death of our party, and not let it go, and thereby seek vigorously and speedily to solve it. The more a case touches on great personalities and big institutions, the more we need to seize it and not let it go, but handle it solemnly. In the case of a few criminal cadres whose offenses are grave, especially criminal cadres who occupy important offices, we must arrest them according to the law and severely punish them according to the law.

We are determined to do a good job in regard to our party workstyle. We firmly believe that, with the correct and solid leadership of the Party Central Committee, with the common efforts of the whole party, all the cadres, and the vast ranks of the masses, and with fine traditional workstyles long forged by our party and deeply cherished by the populace, our party workstyle will definitely be brought into full play, and a good job is definitely going to be done in regard to it. We have full confidence in this!

Expose Shortcomings

Guangzhou GUANGZHOU RIBAO in Chinese 18 Feb 82 p 4

[Commentary by Hua Min [5478 2404]: "Expose Shortcomings and Rectify the Party Workstyle"]

[Text] The news about "The Jingmen Municipal Party Committee's Courage in Exposing Shortcomings and Taking the Lead in Rectifying Party Workstyle" was published on page 1 of RENMIN RIBAO on the 9th of this month. Upon reading it, I was deeply inspired. I was reminded of the fact that today there are still certain leading cadres who are protective of their own shortcomings as well as other people's shortcomings and who even express themselves plausibly in this regard. As a result, I felt even more clearly how precious the Jingmen Municipal Party Committee's conduct really is.

For a leading organ to issue a circular on mistakes made by a subordinate organ in order to give a warning to everybody concerned is both justifiable and commonly seen. But when it is a leading organ (especially a municipal party committee guiding a municipality) which has made mistakes,...when such mistakes have to do with the municipal party committee secretary himself--plus the fact that, although payment for the personal entertainment involved "amounted at most to only 5 yuan," he still decided to solemnly make up the payment in the exact amount owed, go to the locale to admit his mistake, write a letter of self-examination, and issue a circular through an internal publication to disseminate this information about himself--a situation such as this is not necessarily common. This is precisely what is precious.

With respect to unhealthy practices within the party, especially those in which certain leading cadres are implicated, the masses usually feel extremely disheartened and disgusted. With respect to those who plot for private gains by means of their power, already violating the laws of the state yet remaining untouched by these very laws, the masses feel especially disgusted and resentful. The Party Central Committee has called on us to gain a decisive turn for the better in our party workstyle, our social customs, and social order and security this year and take as one of two major matters to be dealt with well this year the solemn handling of major criminal cases in economic and other aspects, and first and foremost the serious investigation and disposal of cases of current economic major offenses. This indeed reflects the wishes of the whole party and the vast ranks of the masses. Ours is a party in power; even a single word and a single deed on the part of a party member, especially a leading cadre, is liable to exercise an influence upon the vast ranks of the masses which cannot be underestimated. When the party

workstyle is fine, it helps us to do a good job with regard to social customs; when the party workstyle is not good, then it is not beneficial to changing our social customs.

In order to do a good job with regard to our party workstyle, we must take up the weapon of criticism and self-criticism. First of all, those leading cadres who have made mistakes must show their courage in conducting self-criticism. Today, some leading cadres may make mistakes or even violate the laws of the state but are still not dealt with in the way they deserve; instead, their big cases often are turned into minor cases, and minor cases often into nothing. An important reason for this is that the vulgar "art of cultivating personal relations" is playing tricks, and this "art of cultivating personal relations" is in turn concealed in all kinds of pretexts. For example, some say that "taking some gifts is a normal practice between people and therefore should not be regarded as taking bribes." This is a purposeful attempt to confuse bribes with gifts. Let us not talk about the value of such "gifts" at first, but let us just investigate how much generosity the receivers have thus granted the givers on behalf of the state after they have accepted them, and how much loss they have thereby brought to the state; then whether they are gifts or bribes will become perfectly clear. Some say, "We have indeed banked on getting some money, but this is all for the collective!" This, too, is incorrect. As a principle, looking after the well-being of the masses is not wrong, but there must be a "way" to accumulate wealth. One must strictly abide by party discipline and the laws of the state as well as the various rules and regulations, and not resort to devious ways to fatten one's own pocket at public expense. It is never permissible for anyone to undermine socialism while waving the sign of working "in the interest of the collective." Some say, "When special policies and flexible measures are put into practice, it is hardly cause for blame if certain irregularities should occur." These words must be concretely analyzed. When special policies and flexible measures are put into practice and people lack pertinent experience, and therefore mistakes occur in their work and some loss to the state is caused, this is conceivable and also permissible. Through the absorption of such experience and the attendant improvement in work, such loss is not hard to make up. But we must not only blame but also solemnly punish such things as using special policies and flexible measures as pretexts to engage in smuggling and the selling of smuggled goods, committing corruption, and accepting bribes. Were we to allow such practices to grow and spread, our special policies and flexible measures would advance onto a devious road and fail to be carried out smoothly. Economic activities, especially external economic activities, may be special and may need to be flexible, but our political ideology, party discipline, and state laws cannot possibly accommodate any exceptions or flexibility. This is one principle which can never be forgotten at any moment. Still others say, "This cadre has great seniority and has made contributions in the past; let us just have him examine himself a little and let the matter go. Others in the future may be treated differently." If a cadre has great seniority and has made contributions in the past, then he should have a keener consciousness and understand better how to abide by party discipline and the laws of the state in an exemplary manner, and he should take the lead in giving scope to the party's fine traditions and workstyle. He definitely has no right to resort

to any particularization. Before party discipline and the laws of the state, everybody is equal. The more a leading organ or a big personality is involved, the more strict is such a demand. Only thus will there be any hope for us to do a good job in our party workstyle. It is worthy of note here that those who put forward paradoxical views such as the above are often related in this way or that to those who made the mistakes or committed the offenses. Some are old superiors, old comrades-in-arms, old fellow natives, or old subordinates, so, for fear of hurting their feelings, they conveniently fail to distinguish between right and wrong. Some fall in the category of you seeing some part in me and I seeing some part in you; as they are not clean themselves, they really attempt to protect themselves by protecting others. To sum up, the vulgar "art of cultivating personal relations" is a great obstacle to our doing a good job with regard to our party workstyle, and it must be thoroughly cleansed away.

The Jingmen Municipal Party Committee's courage in exposing its own shortcomings has been praised by the masses, as they regard "this as a manifestation of our party's unremitting efforts to improve itself." What a fine statement! We should energetically bring this fine practice on the part of the Jingmen Municipal Party Committee into full play in order to enable our party to really improve itself with unremitting efforts and forever remain exuberant!

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CSO: 4005/641

PARTY AND STATE

POLITICAL, LEGAL PROGRESSIVES' MEETING HELD

HK221233 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Summary] From 17 to 21 March, the political and legal committee of the Hainan Regional CCP Committee held a meeting of representatives of advanced collectives and advanced workers on the political and legal front in the Han areas in the region. This meeting was attended by 398 representatives. Also attending were responsible comrades of the regional political and legal committee, the regional public security bureau, the regional procuratorate, the regional court, the regional judicial bureau and the regional civil affairs bureau and leading comrades of the regional CCP Committee and the regional administrative commissioner's office, including Luo Tian, (Zhao Guangju), Lin Shulan, (Mei Zefang), (Chen Yuan), (Yu Xingli) and (Zheng Zhang).

Luo Tian, first secretary of the regional CCP Committee, delivered an important speech at the meeting. "In his speech, Comrade Luo Tian emphatically pointed out: Every political and legal worker must spontaneously adhere to the four basic principles in mind and action and resolutely conform with the CCP Central Committee politically. At present, political and legal departments at all levels must resolutely implement the instructions of the central authorities and, expose and strike blows at unlawful and criminal activities in the economic realm. This is a struggle against corruption by capitalist ideology and for defending socialism, adhering to the four basic principles and defending the building of the two civilizations. All cadres, policemen, staff members and workers on the political and legal front must take an active part in this struggle and, resolutely carry this struggle through to the end. Moreover, we must penetratingly implement the spirit of the relevant documents of the central authorities and continue to firmly grasp well the tidying up of social order. Political and legal departments in all places must now seriously analyze the social order situation, grasp new tendencies and outstanding problems and seriously solve them. We must continue to firmly grasp the investigating and cracking of important cases and strike severe blows at murder, arson, robbery, rape, bombing and other criminal activities which seriously jeopardize social order. We must exercise all-round control and do all political and legal work well. We must make new contributions toward a decisive improvement of social order in our region and toward the decisive progress of political and legal work."

The representatives attending the meeting put forth a proposal to all comrades on the political and legal front throughout the region, hoping that all cadres, policemen, staff members and workers on the political and legal front will quickly whip up a revolutionary emulation drive upsurge.

PARTY AND STATE

SHANGHAI COMMENDS ADVANCED NEIGHBORHOOD WORKERS

OW250059 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1700 GMT 24 Mar 82

[Text] Shanghai, 24 Mar (XINHUA)--The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal people's government held a meeting today to commend outstanding individuals in neighborhood work and advanced resident committees. First secretary of the municipal CCP Committee Chen Guodong and Mayor Wang Danhan attended the commendation meeting along with some 18,000 neighborhood work cadres and resident representatives.

One hundred forth-six outstanding individuals in neighborhood work and 15 advanced resident committees, selected on the basis of 340,000 recommendation letters from masses in the municipality, were awarded certificates, letters and prizes in recognition of their merits by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government today.

Zhou Huizhen, party branch secretary of the Jukui Street Resident Committee in Xiaodongmen neighborhood, Nanshi District, who received commendation at the meeting, began her neighborhood work back in 1949. During the past 33 years, she has always been of one heart with the party, shared the same feelings with the masses and worked for them day and night. Under her leadership, the 16 party members of this party branch have united as one, worked hard and persevered for years in visiting the masses periodically with a view to solving their problems. Last year alone, these party members called at more than 300 households and solved problems for 73 families. Another individual commended at the meeting, Lu Xiaoying of the Renyi Lane Committee in Zhongshan North Street neighborhood, Putuo District, was a worker who retired in 1975. Since returning to work for her neighborhood, she has grasped 10 tasks together with other neighborhood work cadres. These include the solution of "water shortage," "poor road condition" and "difficulty in transportation" as well as such problems as young people's employment and environmental sanitation. What she did has brought a significant change to the condition of this neighborhood.

Speaking to the neighborhood work cadres and resident representatives at the meeting, Mayor Wang Daohan said: Neighborhood work is of great significance because everything in this work is concerned with the promotion of our socialist material and spiritual civilizations. The vast number of neighborhood work cadres and several hundreds of thousands of retired workers in the municipality have worked hard and diligently for years without regard for re-

muneration for their work. They have formed sentinels and joint public security defense teams, established child-care centers, set up cooperatives to provide work for jobless youths, carried out propaganda on planned parenthood and showed concern about the maturation of young people. They have thus contributed greatly to maintaining public security, guaranteeing the masses' livelihood and solving some people's problems so that they will have nothing to worry about.

Representatives attending the meeting said that they would certainly redouble their efforts and work still harder so as to make new contributions to turning their neighborhood areas into places of civilization characterized by "stability and unity, neatness of environment, conduciveness to production and amenity for the people's everyday life."

CS0: 4005/731

PARTY AND STATE

BRIEFS

URUMQI SANITATION DRIVE--Some 230,000 people and PLA men took part in a week-end sanitation drive in Urumqi Municipality on 27 March. Among those participating were leading comrades of the region, the Urumqi PLA units, and the municipality Wang Enmao, Xiao Quanfu, Tomur Dawamat, Huang Luobin, Qi Guo, Li Jiayu, Janabil, Codanoff, and Ren Gebai; and (Song Liandong), director of the air force command post of the Urumqi PLA units. [Summary] [HK280348 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 27 Mar 82]

ENMAO ATTENDS COMMENDATION MEETING--The Xinjiang Regional Building and Engineering Bureau recently held a gathering to commend the reward outstanding units and individuals of 1981. Leading comrades of the region including Wang Enmao, Huang Luobin and (Zhou Zhifu) attended and spoke at the meeting. The participants pledged to overfulfill their economic index targets by 10 percent this year. [Summary] [HK290308 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 28 Mar 82]

DENG'S PRESSURE ON YE OPPOSED--Hua Guofeng once again expressed dissatisfaction about Deng Xiaoping's forcing Ye Jianying to retire. He joined 12 party, government and army leading cadres in 4 provinces in drafting a statement firmly resisting any pressure to force Chairman Ye Jianying into retirement. At Deng Xiaoping's request in a political bureau meeting, Hua Guofeng's action was branded as antiparty and factional. [Text] [OW262355 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China GMT 25 Mar 82]

WIDOW RESENTS CCP DECISION--Mrs Peng Dehuai is strongly displeased with the delay in publishing the notes written by Peng Dehuai in prison. The decision against publication was made by the secretariat of the CCP Central Committee, because the notes clearly describe the role of Deng Xiaoping and other leading comrades in the so-called Peng Dehuai case. [Text] [OW262351 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio on Mandarin to China 1330 GMT 25 Mar 82]

RURAL CULTURE WORKERS ADDRESSED--(Tang Guangbiao), director of the provincial culture bureau, spoke at the Hubei rally to commend rural literature and art workers on 25 March. He noted that rural culture had made great progress in Hubei since the third plenary session. The province has now set up 1,048 commune culture centers and 160 rural township culture centers. Good progress has been made in creative writing reflecting rural life. By the end of 1981, the province had 3,901 rural film projection teams. On average 1.6 million

people in the rural areas can watch films every day. There are 101 public libraries, compared with 7 before the cultural revolution. Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Chen Pixian also spoke at the rally on the same day. He expressed congratulations to the participants on behalf of the provincial CCP Committee, and hoped that rural culture workers in the province would persistently serve the peasants and socialism and act as models in literature and art construction and also as anticorruption fighters. [Summary] [HK270524 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 82]

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDIUM MEETS--The Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress held its second meeting this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Yang Shangkui, executive chairman of the Presidium. The meeting approved a draft resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress concerning the report of the work of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, approved a draft resolution of the fourth session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress concerning the 1981 final financial account and the 1982 budget, approved a draft resolution of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress concerning the report on the work of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress standing committee, and approved draft resolutions of the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial People's Congress concerning the reports on the work of the Jiangxi Provincial Higher People's Court and the Jiangxi Provincial People's Procuratorate. The meeting also heard and approved a report by the (?budget) committee on examination of the 1981 final financial account and the 1982 budget, and a draft report by the motions examination committee. It is also approved methods for electing presidents of intermediate people's courts in Jiujiang and Yichun prefectures and the namelist of candidates. In compliance with a request from people's deputies, Governor Bai Dongcai gave explanations on the revision of the report on the work of the provincial people's government. [Text] [OW291245 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 82]

PROGRESS OF CIVILITY DRIVE INSPECTED--Jin Ming, first secretary of the Hebei Provincial CCP Committee, and Li Erzong, provincial governor, accompanied by Jia Ran, first secretary of the Shijiazhuang Municipal CCP Committee, inspected progress of the civility and courtesy drive in Shijiazhuang Municipality on the afternoon of 21 March. [Excerpt] [HK301026 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Mar 82]

PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING--The Presidium of the Fourth Session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held its first meeting this afternoon. It was presided over by Comrade Chen Guodong. The meeting elected 11 executive chairmen of the presidium, namely, Chen Guodong; Hu Lijiao; Zhong Min; Zhang Chengzong; Di Jingxiang; Su Buqing; Wang Tao; Liu Jingji; Wu Ruolan, female; Zhou Gucheng; and Li Peinan. Through discussion, the meeting adopted the namelist of presidium members, the agenda for the forthcoming session of the Seventh Shanghai Municipal People's Congress and some provisional measures for handling of various motions. The meeting also elected the deputy

secretary general of Shanghai People's Congress and made a decision on the closing day for submitting proposals by people's deputies. [Text] [OW301425 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 Mar 82]

JILIN OBITUARY NOTICE--(Shen Lun), party member, former president of the Jilin Provincial People's Higher Court and Chief Procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, died of illness on 14 March in Changchun. Comrade (Shen Lun) joined the CCP in February 1937. Leading comrades of the province including Wang Daren, Li Diping, Yu Ke, Song Jiehan, Song Renyuan, Yang Zhantao, Chen Hong and Xu Shouxuan visited him at the hospital and paid last respects. [SK310638 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Mar 82]

CSO: 4005/731

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'ANHUI' MEETING SETS BIRTH CONTROL TARGET

OW290047 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] The Anhui Provincial meeting on planned parenthood which ended on 26 March pointed out: The target in Anhui this year is to further lower the birth rate and the natural population growth rate, increase the ratio of couples who have only one child, prevent couples from having three children and do a still better job in planned parenthood.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government Zhang Jingfu, Gu Zhuoxin, Zhou Zijian, Wang Guangyu, Lan Ganting, Hu Kaiming, (Yuan Zhen), Wei Xinyi and (Hu Tan). (Zhou Boping), vice minister of the state family planning commission, made a special trip to Hefei to attend the meeting.

In order to do a still better job this year in planned parenthood in Anhui, the meeting called on the party committees and people's governments at all levels to earnestly implement the directives issued by the CCP Central Committee and the state council on planned parenthood, strengthen their leadership, pay attention to both production and population growth and bring childbirth under control. It is necessary to regard planned parenthood as an important item in developing material and spiritual civilization and to carry out propaganda activities vigorously. Efforts must now be made to carry out propaganda activities on planned parenthood in close connection with those propaganda activities on economic construction, spiritual civilization, marriage law, the "five stresses and four points of beauty" and the campaign to create more "five-good" families.

The meeting pointed out: To establish and further improve the contract and the responsibility systems in planned parenthood is a new way to properly carry out planned parenthood under the new conditions. This also constitutes a new requirement for planned parenthood. Chuxian prefecture has scored remarkable achievements in implementing a contract system and a system of personal responsibility for cadres in carrying out work in planned parenthood. It is hoped that all other localities will learn from Chuxian prefecture's experience, and popularize such experience in an overall manner and according to local conditions for the first 6 months of this year.

The meeting called on all public health departments to do a good job in giving technical guidance in birth control, train more specific research workers and technicians in order to further raise the technical level and improve birth control methods. Efforts must be made to set up birth control clinics in various communes and districts to serve those who seek help in birth control.

CSO: 4005/730

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

HUNAN RADIO REVIEWS BIRTH CONTROL PROBLEMS

HK290523 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 82

[Station reporter's review: "We Must Further Control Population Growth for the Sake of the Long-Term Interests of our Posterity"]

[Excerpts] Hunan Province has scored notable success in launching the planned parenthood drive since the third plenary session. Last year the percentage of people practicing birth control reached 86.5, and some 400,000 couples of child-bearing age took out single-child certificates. Of the 16 prefectures and municipalities, Changde Prefecture had the lowest natural population growth rate, at 5.85 per 1,000. Yiyang, Yueyang and Xiangtan Prefectures and Changsha, Xiangtan, Zhuzhou and Hengyang Municipalities had a natural population growth rate below the provincial average.

However, muddled thinking has arisen in some rural areas since the production responsibility systems were introduced, and work there has been unable to keep abreast of needs. Some places have even taken a laissez-faire approach, with the result that there has been a great rise in population growth from the previous decline. The birthrate in Xintian County actually exceeded 33 per 1,000 last year. The increase was also quite large in Dongkou, Suining and Dongan Counties. This is something that affects the interests of our posterity.

(Britain) commune in Xiangxiang County has understood, by making calculations in light of local conditions, the truth that whereas people want more children, the land cannot do so, and the result is large population, little land, and little improvement in living standards. In 1969 there were 1.3 mu of farmland per person on this commune. If each couple had 2 children, there would only be 0.59 mu per person by the year 2000. There would be problems for posterity with each person trying to live off 0.5 mu or so of land; how could they become rich? Hence, peasants who originally wanted to have more children understood that relying on the method of having more children and cultivating more responsibility land means only being concerning for current interests, and gets nowhere.

Some 37 million people have been born in Hunan in the 30 years since liberation. The state and the collective have paid 24 billion yuan in bringing them up. This sum is 3.9 billion yuan more than the province's total capital construction investment in the past 30 years. Practice has proven that if the population is

small and growth slight, accumulation will increase and the four modernizations can be achieved a bit sooner. If we are unable to see this point and go on miffing population control, it will be heavy and unloadable burdens, not happiness, that we will bring to our posterity.

The Central Committee and state council recently pointed out: Controlling population growth is a major strategic issue in the modernization drive. So long as we put planned parenthood in an important strategic position, we will be able to stand high, see far, think things out and devise more methods, and the task of further controlling population growth can be fulfilled.

CS0: 4005/730

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YUNNAN MEETING BANS OBSCENE AUDIO, VIDEO TAPES

HK261117 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 82

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee propaganda department and the Kunming Municipal CCP Committee propaganda department jointly convened a meeting yesterday to work out measures for banning reactionary, obscene and dirty cassette tapes and video tapes throughout the province and to mobilize the people to resolutely resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas and culture. Also participating in the meeting were responsible members of provincial and municipal departments of culture, broadcasting education, science, technology, physical culture, tourism, industry, commerce, finance, gardens and parks, public security, the customs and colleges and universities.

"After thorough discussion, participants in the meeting put forth four measures in light of the province's actual conditions:

1. From now on, all production and sales of audio tapes will be handled by the Yunnan Provincial Broadcasting Bureau, unauthorized units or individuals are forbidden from producing or selling these tapes.
2. All duplication, sales and broadcasting of imported audio tapes must be stopped. These tapes must be checked at once by departments concerned and they will be handled after the checking is over.
3. Reactionary, obscene and dirty audio tapes collected by different departments must be demagnetized under the supervision of a higher department responsible for work at or above the county level. As to harmful products in the society, we should mobilize the masses to urge their owners, through education, to hand them over or to destroy them on their own accord.
4. Departments, schools, enterprises, institutions and public places are forbidden from broadcasting harmful songs or Cantonese operas. Shops are forbidden from broadcasting this kind of music to attract customers.

Participants in the meeting also put forth that all units possessing video tapes must also have them seriously checked in accordance with the state council's regulations. All reactionary, obscene and dirty video products must be destroyed in accordance with the regulations. Video products that are needed for special purposes must be strictly controlled, from now on, all units are forbidden from importing, duplicating, recording, or spreading harmful video products. Units that have special needs for these products must strictly follow procedures for examination and approval in accordance with state regu-

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'GUANGDONG' MEETING DISCUSSES UNITED FRONT WORK

HK270339 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Mar 82

[Excerpts] An 8-day provincial conference on united front work, convened by the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, concluded on 26 March. The meeting stressed: The united front remains a great magic weapon of the party. The meeting demanded that the whole party enhance understanding of the importance of the united front in the new period, implement the various united front policies, and establish relations of utter devotion with people outside the party.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee Ren Zhongyi, Liu Tianfu, Li Jianshen, Yin Linping and Wu Lengxi attended and spoke at the meeting. They said: Doing a good job in united front work in the new period is particularly important in Guangdong. This can be seen from several angles, geographically, Guangdong is the great southern gateway of the motherland, and is adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao and close to Taiwan. It is China's main entry and exit point, and has extensive contacts with the outside world. Historically, Guangdong is the native province of Mr Sun Yat-sen, the pioneer in revolution, and one of the sources of the democratic revolution. The province has many historical traces and figures of the democratic revolution. From the angle of the current state of society, Guangdong's united front work covers a very wide field. For instance, Guangdong has local organizations of all eight democratic parties in the country. It also has one-eighth of the former industrialists and businessmen in the country. There are very many intellectual cadres outside the party. There are also many well-known social figures of various circles. The province's overseas Chinese account for about two-thirds of the national total. Over 80 percent of the Hong Kong and Macao compatriots are Cantonese. There are also considerable numbers of former Kuomintang personnel who came over to our side, Taiwan compatriots, relatives of people who went to Taiwan, minority nationalities, and patriotic figures in religious circles and so on. Many of them have much knowledge, extensive social contacts, and the strong desire to serve the country. They have much influence both at home and abroad. This situation shows that the tasks of united front work in Guangdong are extremely heavy. The significance of doing a good job in this work is also extremely great.

The responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee stressed in conclusion: The party committees at all levels must strengthen leadership over united front work.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

PORNOGRAPHIC SOUND, VIDEO PRODUCTS BANNED--According to Sichuan Ribao, the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee and the Sichuan Provincial People's Government recently issued a circular on implementing the "regulations on strictly prohibiting the import, duplicating, selling and broadcasting of reactionary, pornographic and obscene sound and video tape recording products" as promulgated by the CCP Central Committee and the state council. The circular said: This year, quite a few overseas pornographic, obscene and even reactionary sound and video tape recording products have flowed into this province through various channels. Some unites and individuals have produced, duplicated, sold and broadcast such tapes without authorization and this has had serious consequences. The circular noted: In order to resolutely implement the regulations promulgated by the CCP Central Committee and the state council, party committees and governments at all levels must achieve a full understanding of the great corrosive and harmful effects of reactionary, pornographic and obscene sound and video tape recording products on cadres and the masses and particularly on young people. The circular demanded that while strictly banning reactionary, pornographic and obscene sound and video tape recording products, all areas must also continue to do well in banning pornographic books, obscene pictures and articles that publicize sex, and never allow these bourgeois corrosive influences to poison vast numbers of cadres and people, particularly our young people. [Excerpts] [HK300243 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2400 GMT 25 Mar 82]

MUSICAL RECITAL--A recital of solo instrumentalists of nationality music sponsored by the Ministry of Culture opened in Wuhan Municipality this evening. Acting Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi spoke at the opening ceremony. Also present were principal responsible persons of the party, government and army in Jiangbei Province and Wuhan Municipality, including Chen Pixian, Han Ningfu, Xie Zhong and Wang Qun. After the ceremony, brilliant solo performances were given by 12 instrumentalists of nationality music specially invited to give performances at the recital. They included (Hu Zhivuan) of the Central Conservatory of Music, (Liu Dehai) of the Central Orchestra, (Li Huifeng) of the Shanghai Orchestra of Nationality Music and (Lu Chunlin) of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music. [Text] [OW311257 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Mar 82]

PUBLISHED BOOKS, RECORDINGS SALE BANNED--The Anhui Provincial People's Government on 20 March transmitted a report by the Hefei Municipal People's Government on banning free market of publications and recording tapes with comments. The

report says: In recent years a free market for books and publications has emerged near the Fuzhou Road post office's retail store for newspapers and publications. Some profiteers buy popular books and publications for resale to gain hefty profits. Some profiteers even openly sell obscene books and publications, songs, drawings and nude women's pictures. There is also a free market selling recording tapes in front of the (Sibailou) retail store for telecommunication equipment. Most of the contents of these tapes are unhealthy. The Anhui Provincial People's Government's comments sternly point out: The emergence of free market for books, publications and recording tapes is in fact a reflection of bourgeois liberalism, corrosion by the remnant forces of capitalism and feudalism and of class struggle. The provincial government asks governments at various levels in all localities with similar problems to take resolute measures to solve those problems in accordance with the demand of the CCP Central Committee and state council. [Excerpts] JH 247129 H/01 Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 82]

JIANXI PROMOTES FAMILY PLANNING--On 25 March, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government held a discussion meeting of the responsible persons of various prefectures, municipalities and counties on how to further promote family planning work. Xu Xin, standing committee member of the Jiangxi Provincial Committee and vice governor of Jiangxi, addressed the meeting, calling for limiting the population growth rate in Jiangxi this year to 12 per thousand, or better yet, keeping it below 10 per thousand. [JW291317 Nanhai Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 82]

BANNING PORNOGRAPHIC TAPES--"The Hubei (provincial) CCP Committee and the provincial people's government recently issued a circular on the implementation of the stipulation of the CCP Central Committee and the state council on the prohibition of import, reproduction, sale and playing of recorded tapes and 10 tapes with reactionary, pornographic and base content." Hubei affirmed the stipulation's significance to resisting the corrosion of bourgeois liberalism and to building socialist spiritual civilization, the circular demanded the vast number of party members and cadres to spark off active discussions, upgrade their understanding, conscientiously carry out the stipulation and propagandize it among the broad masses of the people. The circular reiterated the stipulation and further put forth specific regulations for its execution. According to these regulations, party and government organs at all levels are required to seriously handle cases of party members and cadres who violate the stipulation. Various units are required to apply the people's vigilance principle of general censorship of the existing recorded tapes and video tapes. All mass media and public places of recreation are required to take strict measures to stop the reproduction, playing and sale of recorded tapes and video tapes with reactionary, pornographic and base content, and to stop the circulation of these tapes. On the other hand, political and ideological education should be strengthened so as to cancel the pernicious influence of the current cultural corrosion with the help of the broad masses of the people. In order to ensure the real enforcement of the stipulation, necessary punishment must be inflicted on stubborn elements. Finally, all scientific and propaganda departments at party committees at various levels are required to play supervisory roles in the implementation of the stipulation. [Summary] JH 110817 Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Mar 82]

ANTIPORNOGRAPHY DAY ACTIVITIES LAUNCHED--"A propaganda and action day for searching out and eliminating reactionary, pornographic and base recording and video tapes, and pornographic books and pictures was launched in Guangzhou today. The municipal cultural administration and coordination group joined together with working personnel of various district and subdistrict organizations and other unit heads in publicizing, in the grass-root units and districts, the stipulation of the CCP Central Committee and the state council on prohibiting the import, reproduction, sale, and playing of reactionary, pornographic and base recording and video tapes. They demanded that shops concerned and the broad masses of the people conscientiously resist the reactionary, pornographic and base cultural pollution and thoroughly clean out all spiritual rubbish, so as to make Guangzhou move civilized, clean, prosperous and peaceful." Today, social and cultural administration and coordination groups jointly organized by district CCP committees and district people's governments went to inspect key units such as industrial product markets, shops for foreigners and other shops in Dongshan, Liwan, Yuexiu and Haizhu Districts. "This afternoon, the leading comrades of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee and the municipal government including Xu Shijie, Huang Zhuangping, Chen Anli, Luo Peiyuan and so on, and the responsible people of other departments concerned also went to inspect the industrial product market in Guangda Road in Yuexiu District and other places. During the inspection, they listened to a report made by the Liwan District CCP Committee on the implementation of the stipulation of the CCP Central Committee." [Summary] [HK310707 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 30 Mar 82]

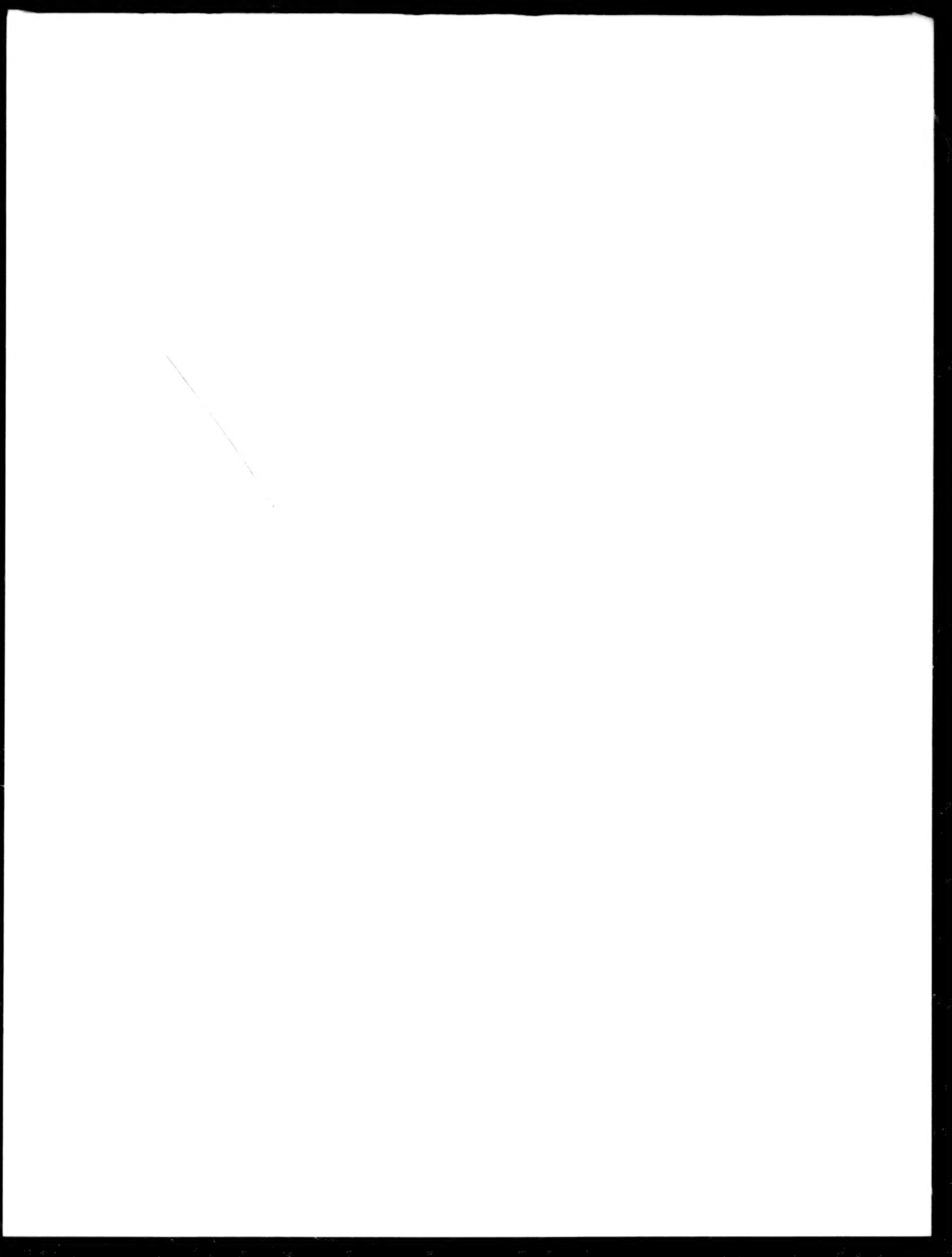
PARENTHOOD CONFERENCE CONCLUDES--A Hubei Provincial Planned Parenthood Work Conference concluded in Wuchang on 25 March. Governor Han Ningfu made an important speech at the close of the meeting. He said: "The province achieved very great success in planned parenthood work last year. Population growth rate fell to 8.43 per 1,000. This is mainly because the party organizations and government at all levels and the planned parenthood departments seriously conducted ideological work for the masses." He called for vigorous efforts to publicize the central instructions on planned parenthood work and to educate the masses in their spirit. He said: "We should continue to advocate that couples had best have only one child, and resolutely prevent the birth of a third. This is the premise for stipulating all local regulations." Party and CYL members and cadres must take the lead in planned parenthood. [Summary] [HK270526 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Mar 82]

PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK--The Hunan Provincial Planned Parenthood Leadership Group held a meeting of prefectural and municipal planned parenthood group leaders and office directors in Changsha from 17 to 22 March to study views and measures for further promoting planned parenthood work in accordance with the spirit of the central instructions. Comrade Mao Zhiyong gave his views on planned parenthood work in Hunan. He said: "There are objective causes in how well or badly planned parenthood work is done, but the key lies in problems in work. There are great differences between attaching importance to the work and grasping it well and failing to do so. At the recent conference of prefectural and municipal CCP Committee secretaries, the provincial CCP Committee commended Changde Prefecture and Changde County, criticized backward areas, and decided to convene a provincial on-the-spot symposium on planned parenthood work in the second half of the year, to further exchange experience and promote the work." Comrade Wang Zhiguo spoke at the conclusion of the meeting, stressing the importance of planned parenthood work. [Summary] [HK280408 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 27 Mar 82]

YUNNAN PLACE NAME SURVEY--Since the beginning of the survey of the names of places in 1979, 125 counties and municipalities in our province have completed the investigative work and started processing the data that they have collected during the investigations. Among them, 47 have already finished processing their data and have standardized their place names. Four of the counties have completed the compilation of their draft indexes of place names. In order to bring the survey to a successful conclusion, the relevant provincial departments have issued a circular, requiring the prompt completion of the investigative work if it has not yet been finished. Those counties and municipalities where the investigative work has been finished should speed up processing their data, standardizing their place names, doing a good job of checking the results of their work and compiling the place name indexes. The leading groups at all levels should strengthen their leadership in this work to ensure its prompt completion. [HK301503 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Mar 82]

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